THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 170

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Family Needs Affect Draft; Vessel Sunk in Caribbean; Strikers Defy Board Order

The World's Day—June 15, 1942

Washington: Family Ties Affect Draft Rulings

A military pay allotment bill authorizing the Selective Service to consider family relationships in calling men for military service and under which the Government would help soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guardsmen in the lower ranks with support of dependents, was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Lend-lease aid up to the end of May totaled $4,497,000,000, President Roosevelt advised Congress, stating that while the battle of production is being won, the battle of distribution was "in its critical phase." [Page 3.]

James L. Fly was nominated by President Roosevelt for another term as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, of which he is Chairman.

Elmer Davis, radio commentator, was named by President Roosevelt to head a new Office of War Information, set up in a week-end announcement of a readjustment of Government information bureaus. [Page 8.]

An immediate investigation of the oil industry's ability to produce raw materials for synthetic rubber, to be carried out by the Oil Industry War Council, was ordered by Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes.

The Army Air Force removed a requirement that candidates for glider pilots must have had prior flight training. This action, it was said, was "expected to admit thousands of potential glider pilots who formerly were unable to qualify."

The War Labor Board reported that there were 144 strikes involving 47,800 workers in May but this represented only six one hundredths of man days worked in war plants. There were 95 strikes involving 43,000 workers in April.

The Duke of Windsor, returning to Washington from a hurried trip to the Bahamas because of labor troubles, was the luncheon guest of President Roosevelt at the White House.

Certification of a labor dispute involving more than 15,000 workers in four plants of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., was made to the War Labor Board by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

The War: U. S. Cargo Ship Sunk in Caribbean

At sea: Navy announced medium-sized United States merchantman had been torpedoed in Caribbean and survivors landed at East Coast ports.

Russia: Soviet Black Sea Fleet shelled Nazi besiegers of Sevastopol.

Mediterranean: Italians claimed to be taking heavy toll of British warships in running sea-air battle between Sardinia and Sicily.

Libya: British counterattacked in effort to prevent Nazi columns from reaching seacoast.

Australia: Japanese planes raided Darwin, Australian north coast base, for third successive day.

China: Chinese admitted Japanese had gained control of more of strategic Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

New England: Striking Loomfixers Defy Board

Striking loomfixers in New Bedford, Mass., defied a War Labor Board order that they return to work immediately, affirmed their patriotism, and declared only 5 per cent of the mill's activity was war work. [Page 2.]

Another United States destroyer, the Boyle, was added to the fleet with its launching at Fore River, Mass. [Page 2.]

Gov. Sumner Sewall described, in an interview, how a network of air fields guards Maine while the State militia guards the air fields. [Page 2.]

Dr. Sergei Koussevitzky will conduct a student orchestra next August in the first performance in the Western Hemisphere of Shostakovitch's new Seventh Symphony. [Page 4.]

Far East: Sailing From Shanghai of 683 Exiles

Citizens of the United States, Canada, and Latin America numbering 683 in all, who are to be repatriated under an exchange agreement with Japan, are scheduled to sail from Shanghai between June 23 and 25 aboard the Italian liner Conte Verde, the Berlin radio reported.

National: Consent Decree Ordered in Steel Priority

A consent decree directing the Jones Laughlin Steel Corporation to comply with all priority regulations of the War Production Board was issued by Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker at Pittsburgh. The corporation, charged by the WPB with "repeated, deliberate violations" of priority regulations, said it was unwilling to engage further in any controversy with the Government about priorities.

The American Medical Association announced at Chicago that it will apply immediately for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court following a decision by the United States Coprt of Appeals upholding the association's conviction on charges of illegal restraint of trade. [Page 3.]

U. S. Solicitor General Charles Fahy announced at a conference of Midwest U. S. attorneys in Chicago that he has been appointed by Attorney General Biddle to take the new post of director of the war division of the Department of Justice.

The 9,000-ton Portuguese liner Nyassa was on the high seas, bound from New York to Lisbon with 180 German nationals among its nearly 300 passengers; the ship sailed the night of June 13.

Americas: Argentina Scans Nazi Danger Zone

Argentina's political parties joined in investigating the effect of Germany's new Atlantic "danger zone" on Argentine neutrality.

Mexico took over German land holdings and business houses in application of its new decree against subversive activities. Thirty German-owned coffee plantations along the Guatemalan border, and one owned by Japanese, were seized.

Europe: Underground Europe in New Rumbling

A bomb explosion in the Paris City Hall testified to continued violent resistance to the French policy of collaboration, and climaxed anti-Axis incidents throughout underground Europe. [Page 7.]

A German ultimatum demanding exposure of the assassins of former Prague Gestapo chief Reinhard Heydrich by June 18, was reported in Stockholm dispatches to have been delivered to Czechs.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of Britain's Commando forces, has returned to Britain after visiting Washington and Ottawa, it was announced in London.

A five-year plan to expand Sweden's armed forces at a cost of about $720,000,000, was approved by the Sweden Parliamentary Defense Committee, a BBC report said.

A Nazi threat to exterminate Jews in Europe in reprisal for continued RAF air raids against the Reich, was leveled by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

Hitler thanked Rumania for its "notable contribution and her brave army" in a message to Rumanian Prime Minister Ion Antonescu on the latter's birthday observance.

Germany refused a request of the Argentine Embassy to be allowed to send an attaché to Cologne to inspect RAF bombing damage it was reported from Buenos Aires.

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Dr. Hu Sees Stronger Peace Than '19 Likely

At Wellesley Commencement he says frankness of United Nations is aid —Mme. Chiang Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 15—Expressing his belief that the kindred character and aims of the United Nations, and their openness in dealing with one another, will yield a better peace than that of 1919, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, addressed Wellesley College's sixty-fourth Commencement this morning. The exercises included the awarding of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, who was graduated from the college 25 years ago.

"Will this war be really the last war that will end all wars," Dr. Hu asked, "or will it end as all past wars ended — only to break out again with ever-increasing brutality and deadliness?"

Then, ascribing the reasons for the failure of the World War to establish a lasting peace as due to the dissimilarity of the war and peace aims of the Allied Nations, Ambassador Hu added that, "in the first place, the group of allied powers which fought Germany in the last war included Japan, Italy, and Tsarist Russia. It was too unholy an alliance to be fertile soil for Wilsonian idealism," he added.

No Secret Treaties

"The international alignment in the present war is much more clearly and rationally defined," he continued. "On the whole, the United Nations can be classed as a group of peaceful and peace-loving nations, varying in degrees of democratic development. All the aggressor-states have flocked together by ideological affinity.

"The present war," continued Ambassador Hu, "has from the very beginning assumed the general character of a clearly defined fight for national freedom against wanton aggression. From the British pledges to Poland and Greece in 1939 to the Atlantic Charter of 1941 and the United Nations Declaration of 1942 there seem to have been no secret treaties of bribery or territorial aggrandizement concluded among the countries which now form the United Nations. The absence of secret treaties and the existence of such open and idealistic declarations as the Atlantic Charter are two factors which, I believe, will greatly enhance the chances of success of idealistic statesmanship in constructive peace-making after this war."

Ambassador Hu pointed out that the world of 1919 was not ready to accept an international approach in the solution of national problems. The shrinking of world distances by the use of the radio and the airplane has resulted in the realization by all peoples that the isolation of any nation is an impossibility. "Full realization of these undeniable facts," said the Ambassador, "should inevitably lead to the conviction that the world has not been made safe for democracy, not even for the most powerful of the democracies, and that there is real necessity for the establishment of a 'peace that will afford to all nations the means of

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Axis Strives to Sever Supply Lines; Rommel Drives Hardest for Tobruk; Roosevelt Urges Revolt Against Nazis

President hails Mexico and Philippines to United Nations—Pledges victory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—President Roosevelt marked the widespread celebration of American Flag Day by appealing to the Axis peoples to revolt to preserve their freedom, by welcoming Mexico and the Philippines to the grand company of the United Nations and by affirming that the democracies "have the power and the men and the will at last to assure man's heritage."

The United Nations all over the globe joined in ceremonies to pay tribute to the Stars and Stripes and to the flags of all the Allies and it was in the presence of representatives of all the United Nations at the White House on Sunday afternoon that the President witnessed the signing of the Declaration of Washington by Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador, and Manuel Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

"And there is plenty of room for more signatures later on," Mr. Roosevelt remarked, after congratulating Ambassador Najera and President Quezon on their new alliance and new allegiance.

The issue in this war of survival the President declared in his Flag Day address, is the preservation of "man, in the image of God," and significantly he put this spiritual evaluation of the conflict foremost.

Absolute Unity of Alliance

"The belief in the four freedoms of common humanity—the belief in man, created free, in the image of God—is the crucial difference between ourselves and the enemies we face today," he said. "In it lies the absolute unity of our alliance, opposed to the oneness of the evil of hate. Here is our strength, the source, and promise of victory."

Mr. Roosevelt's cordial invitation to the Axis and Axis-dominated masses to revolt from their dominators was broadcast over short-wave radio throughout the world and marked a further step in the Government's psychological warfare.

To the German people, the President said: "We ask the German people, still dominated by their Nazi whipmasters, whether they would rather have the mechanized hell of Hitler's 'New' Order or—in place of that—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want, and from fear."

Message for People

To the Japanese people, the President said: "We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue slavery and blood, or, in place of them, freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear."

To the captive peoples of Axis aggression, the President said:

"We ask the brave, unconquered

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Enemy puts full force into onslaught and combat center shifts to Knightbridge.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 15—The Libyan battle waxed over the week end into the most determined Axis all-out effort yet tried to smash into Tobruk. The pattern of the latest German attack conforms to the pattern of previous operations, with panzer columns, looking for openings toward the west and east of Tobruk, attempting to reach the Gazala Road in the Acroma area, thereby isolating South Africans in forward positions and cut off Tobruk itself from the rear. Each time the German tanks drive ahead, British armored units move to cut them off and after a pitched battle the Germans retire, leaving the British in possession of the battlefield.

But while the character of the fighting is much the same, there are important new developments. The center of the combat area has moved westward from the previous "cauldron" battlefield and Knightbridge box, where a British brigade continues to hold, has become an island around which the clash of armored forces rages on all sides. Several times in the last few days Axis columns have penetrated northwestward to a considerable distance, cutting the Tobruk bypass road built by Gen. Erwin Rommel during the Tobruk siege and reaching the outer perimeter of the Tobruk fortifications.

Since the withdrawal from Bir Hacheim the southern segment of the United Nations fixed positions, namely those south of the gap which Axis forces made through minefields no longer exists. This enables Axis forces to consolidate their supply lines and makes it much easier for them to send armored car patrols and other marauding columns into United Nations' territory. It also makes it possible for them to concentrate their attacking forces, since the bulk of the German 90th Motorized Infantry Division and the Italian Trento Division, plus considerable quantities of artillery, all previously investing the Free French, have now rejoined the panzer units in Knightbridge, Acroma, Eladem area.

Bir Hacheim Not Serious

From the United Nations' standpoint the loss of Bir Hacheim although a disappointment is by no means a serious military reverse. General Rommel hoped to use this isolated stronghold as bait for attracting a sizeable relief expedition, thereby splitting the British armored force and weakening British forces in the crucial Knightbridge-Acroma sector.

After experiences in the past campaign, Gen. Neil M. Ritchie saw the trap and refused to walk in. Hence the wise decision to withdraw the Free French garrison, which in no way nullified the importance of their heroic 16-day re-

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Associated Press

Free French on the Alert in Libya

Soldiers of the Free French forces, at an observation post in the Libyan desert, keep headquarters informed of movement of the enemy.

Germans, Japanese, and Italians link efforts to cut Allied forces from vital bases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A broad pattern of summer strategy in which the Axis envisages cutting the vital supply lines of the United Nations appeared to be taking shape today.

Italian airplanes are fighting what may be a major action with British naval and air forces in the Mediterranean. Marshal Rommel's tank units and air squadrons not only are seeking to scatter the British in Libya but to cut them off from their bases in Egypt. The Berlin Radio has announced the extension of unrestricted submarine warfare over the entire North Atlantic directly to the United States coast.

The Germans apparently are willing to pay virtually any price to subdue Sevastopol, which they must control if they hope to close the Black Sea. And in the Far East, the Japanese are stepping up a pincers drive in Kiangsi and Chekiang Provinces which apparently is aimed at securing railroad lines to send supplies overland to Indo-China and Burma.

Thus the Axis seeks to counter with a Battle of Transportation the tremendous strides made by the United Nations in the Battle of Production.

The only information available on the Mediterranean action comes from the Italians, who claim to have sunk 2 cruisers, 1 destroyer, and 4 steamers out of one of two British convoys, and to have heavily damaged a battleship, an aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 1 destroyer, and 4 steamers. Apparently the battle started early Sunday and is continuing in the circumvallated area between the Italian islands of Sardinia and Sicily. In all probability the Italians surprised a major British effort to run supplies through the blockaded Mediterranean to General Ritchie in Libya or to the Near East.

In Libya, meanwhile, the British were counterattacking in an effort to prevent the Nazis from driving a wedge from Acroma to the coast near El Gazala. The Italian High Command claims the wedge has already been driven.

On the Russian front, the Nazis threw more and more reinforcements into the siege of Sevastopol, but the Russians countered by sending their Black Sea Fleet into action against the encroaching German lines.

Naval action in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean followed closely upon the forced landing of four American bombers in Turkey after a mysterious mission of destruction. Week-end reports from Turkey hinted the planes were part of a force that bombed German bases in Russia and the Rumanian oil fields, but no official news was forthcoming anywhere.

No further word has been received on Japanese operations in the Aleutians, but Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's representative in Washington, cautioned against a complacent view. He pointed out that here, as elsewhere, the Axis is lunging at vital communications links.

In the Far East, the Chinese acknowledged that the Japanese had reduced further the stretch of the strategic Chekiang-Kiangsu Railway still in Chinese hands and Darwin, Australia's north Coast base, was raided for the third successive day.

Sea Battle

The Italian High Command said today in a special communiqué that a violent battle between Italian warplanes and one of two strongly protected east-bound Brit-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Laval Pins Collaboration On French 'Man in Street'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, June 15—Having obtained external collaboration with Germany, the Pétain-Laval regime has now embarked on the more difficult task of enforcing "popular collaboration" at home.

This is the explanation behind the steps which Chief of the Government Pierre Laval has taken to resurrect institutions which were suppressed after the fall of France.

The regime takes the line that it wishes to rebuild the latent political forces which have been lying idle.

Thus a political evolution, no less serious than any other phase of the war, is taking place—stage-managed with the trappings of traditional French methods.

Two Major Measures

The two main measures of the last few days are:

1. The General Councils—local institutions which have often served to maintain political stability even at the most tempestuous moments in France's varied political history — are again to function.

They will contain men of long experience who had mostly been forced into political inactivity on account of their former associations with the parties under the parliamentary regime.

But even these will be "carefully selected," although the regime is at pains to say that the changes will be made regardless of their former political activity. To those who can be induced to play a role in the present plans for economic recovery of the country, the Laval Government has opened the way for a return to their former activities as local Councilors of State.

2. The labor leaders of all kinds, including syndicalists who have been out of the picture, have been called forward to renewed activity.

Practical Application

Surrounded by the Ministers and Secretaries of State having in hand the problems involving labor, industry, and production, including the Government's delegates for the Franco-German economic relations, M. Laval held a meeting in Paris attended by 90 chiefs of the old labor unions and syndicates, as well as the new corporative groups. He discussed with them the practical application of the corporative measures under the "Charter of Work," and told them that this must be applied "in accord with the labor organizations."

This meeting was held with the evident purpose of swinging the old political and labor movement into line with the new Government and the policy of collaboration. M. Laval said to the labor leaders: "By the act, especially by the work done as much in the country as outside its frontiers, the French workers can facilitate the task of Government. A policy of entente and conciliation with Germany is necessary to assure the salvation of the country and the future peace."

Important Questions

The reference to the work outside the frontiers is especially worth noting as the departure of large numbers of skilled workers, who form the elite of the labor and syndicalist movement and their protracted stay in Germany working under the National Socialist labor conditions, has raised important questions affecting the long-established Socialist and Syndicalist movement in France.

This effort to line up the labor movement with the Government's policy moves apace with the policy of keeping going only the industrial establishments which produce best.

To meet the political and economic emergency, the plan for closing down 1,300 industrial establishments is going forward, thus releasing considerable bodies of labor. The conservative Le Temps expressed opposition to abolishing France's traditional methods of "economic liberty."

A Warning Sounded

"To meet the present situation," the newspaper accepts the necessity of state control, but it warns against a red-tape regime to which big industry can accommodate itself but would crush the numerous small industries on which France's prosperity was based.

Opposition to a too vigorous administration was also shown at the first assembly of the Peasant Corporation at Vichy at which Marshal Pétain in the role of cul-

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Underground Europe rumbles with anti-Axis incidents: Page 7.

United Nations Reaffirm Allegiance to Pact

Associated Press

Flag Day Ceremony in White House

In the state dining room of the White House, around a Cabinet table used by Abraham Lincoln, representatives of the United Nations, each beside his own flag, watched June 14 as President Roosevelt dedicated them anew to the winning of the war and representatives of the Philippines and Mexico added their signatures to the pact. Seated at the table, left to right, are Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; President Roosevelt, President Quezon of Philippine Commonwealth, and Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

Striking Fall River Textile Workers Resent Questioning of Their Patriotism

Defy Order To Return Or Forfeit Jobs

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15 (AP)—Striking loomfixers and changers of the Arkwright Corporation mill today defied a War Labor Board order that they return to work immediately or face the loss of their jobs.

Asserting that they were insulted by telegrams sent to each striker by the War Labor Board, spokesmen for the strikers contended that they were not disloyal or unpatriotic.

"We are just as patriotic as anyone in this country," the strikers said in a statement issued by J. George Burgo, Chairman, of their publicity committee.

"To be called disloyal seems to us to be an insult and a slanderous accusation, for amongst our members are men who served in the last war, men who at the present time have sons and brothers serving in this wra, men who have bought war bonds and are still buying them."

The strikers, who met this morning to confer on the WLB order to return to work so that the mill could resume production on war orders, declared that the mill operations at present included less than 5 per cent war work.

"The real facts in this case," their statement continued, "are that 27 men seek a small increase of $3.03 per week. These men feel they are entitled to the increase due to the fact that their work is highly specialized in comparison to the other mills. They feel that they are underpaid when some of the others receive more than they do.

Only the changers seek this increase. The section men are supporting the changers in this matter, for they know by experience that the men are entitled to their demands.

"The men will gladly meet mill officials at any time to arbitrate this question."

Ernest Kirby, plant superintendent, declared, however, that the mill officials "had no right to meet with the strikers, because the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), was the sole bargaining agent for the mill's employees."

The strikers are members of the Independent Loomfixers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Textile operatives.

The entire plant employs 1,280 workers, most of whom are idle because of the work cessation.

By a Staff Photographer

Wellesley Seniors Honored by Alumnae

Flanked by 50-year alumnae, members of the Class of 1892, in white, Wellesley Seniors of 1942, in cap and gown, marched to Alumnae Hall this morning for the College's sixty-fourth annual Commencement. Diplomas were presented by President Mildred H. McAfee, and the Commencement address was delivered by Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador of China to the United States.

Preparedness Keyed to Air Base Program

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Maine is ready for whatever comes in war or peace, and much of this readiness, according to Gov. Sumner Sewall, is due to its foresight in planning a large airport expansion program two years ago.

From the New Hampshire to the New Brunswick borders, Maine has a string of air bases and landing fields, manned by Army fliers guarded by the State, and prepared for any emergency.

"And when peace comes again," said the Governor, "we'll be prepared for that, too. For our many, well-equipped airports will enable visitors to come to our vacation resorts quickly and luxuriously, and will serve also as important stations on the principal flying route to Europe."

The Governor's description of the State's airport development program, begun swiftly after the fall of France, was made more poignant by the fact he was conducting his office, that week, without the aid of any executive assistants.

The country's wartime need for manpower had reached into the Governor's office the previous week, summoned his executive secretary, Harry M. Putnam, into the Air Corps Reserve, and drafted his administrative assistant, Stephen F. Leo, as a private, on successive days.

Names Lewiston Man

Pointing to the new duties given him by the civilian defense organization, by the Army and Navy units present in the State, and by the decree powers conferred on him by the Legislature, the Governor wondered how he would find two new assistants who would not be equally likely to be called into military service.

A few days later, he announced the appointment of one man to replace the two who had left. Francis K. Purinton, Lewiston newspaperman, was the one named.

Maine's readiness for any war emergency, the Governor indicated, stems largely from its closeness to Europe, and the consequent strategic importance of its air bases in the defense of the eastern coast against any attempt at aerial bombardment or paratroop invasion.

"The first place the enemy has attacked in all previous invasions," he said, "is the airports. If these are captured, our defenses are immediately weakened.

"Here in Maine, the State Guard has undertaken to defend the airports against any attack, and is already well trained for this work. We have been able to concentrate a lot of fire power at the fields, even with our old Springfield and Enfield rifles. Moreover, we are soon to increase this power considerably by acquisition of machine guns.

"It all started with the air ferry command bases. [At Houlton and Presque Isle]. They had plenty of guns, not enough men. I offered to swap men for machine guns. As a result, I expect about 50 of the machine guns this week.

Also Preparing for Peace

"While the Army now is putting troops at the air ferry stations, we will watch the rest of the fields."

Asked if the Guardsmen lived at the airports, Mr. Sewall said they lived at home and served part-time, as is customary with militia, but added:

"They live mighty close to the places they are guarding."

So, Maine, it appeared, is going to protect the great fields it has developed in the last 24 months—fields which include the great bomber base at Bangor, and up-to-the-minute airports at all the large cities, airports that have been constructed 90 per cent with Federal funds and 10 per cent with State allocations.

While enthusiastic over this State of preparation for attack, Mr. Sewall was equally proud of the fact that the same activity was also preparing Maine for the days of victory and peace.

"Much that we are doing now for the war effort is changing us for good," he said. "Our working habits are changing for the better—we are learning as a nation to produce again.

"If we allow ourselves merely to dream of what is going to arise from the aviation industry when the war is over, with all our plane factories and trained pilots. . . ."

The Governor didn't finish the sentence. He didn't need to. His own experience since the World War hinted at the answer.

An ace pilot in France, decorated by the American and French Governments, he turned to the aviation industry after the conflict, and became an executive of a large airline prior to his election to the Governorship in 1940.

By a Staff Photographer

Women Democratic Leaders at Boston Conference

These women were prominent today at the Regional Meeting of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee held at the Copley-Plaza. Left to right: Dr. Emily Hickman, New Brunswick, N. J.; Miss Josephine Schain, New York City; Mrs. William H. Good, New York City, and Miss Alice Disbrow, New York City.

More Than 5,000,000 Women In War Jobs by 1943 Forecast

Predictions that 5,200,000 women, not normally part of the nation's working force, will be in war jobs by 1943, that recruiting for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will reach 500 a week, and that 20,000,000 people will then be in war industries, were made today by Government spokesmen at the Regional Conference of the Women's Division of the Democratic Committee at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston today.

In what conference officials described as the first authoritative presentation of women's part in the war effort, five women holding important Government offices in Washington told the delegates of the vital part which their sex is playing in winning the war.

"We cannot win the war with women alone," said Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, "but without women, we can never win it."

Mrs. Herrick spoke as representative for Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the W. A. A. C. "Total war has no respect for sex," she continued, "just as it has no regard for geography. Sabotage is sexless. Bursting bombs do not pause to learn if their next victim isa man or a woman."

Urged to "Hit Back"

She urged women to "hit back," not with "bombs and bullets," but with "nimble fingers, trained brains, with sharp eyes and staunch hearts."

By next spring, Mrs. Herrick told the women, recruiting for the W. A. A. C. will be moving along at the rate of 500 a week, and its membership soar to 17,000.

Miss Thelma McKelvey, Chief of the Women's Labor Supply Service of the War Production Board, predicted that by the "end of 1943 at least 5,200,000 women not normally part of our working force will be brought into essential war production." This, she added, gives some indication of "the magnitude of the role women will be called upon to play" in winning the war. "Two million more will be hired during 1942 and at least 2,000,000 will be employed by the end of next year.

More than 50,000 women have been trained in Government-sponsored classes this year, she said, while last year there were only about 10,000, showing the rapidity with which women are being drawn into war work.

Shown Reluctance

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, member of the Social Security Board, pictured the work of women on the production front, in the factory, and on the farm. She pointed out that millions of new workers will be drawn into war jobs for the first time and "the largest group of all will be women."

"Most industries, thus far," she disclosed, "have shown a reluctance to hire women while men were still available," but that Government employment officers report "many more women could and should be employed than is the case at present."

To employ women in the locality rather than to bring in men workers and their families from other parts of the country would be prefereble, the Government worker explained, because it would prevent "needless migrations and further congestion of already overcrowded war industry centers."

"The woman in overalls, with grease on her hands, has become an accepted feature of the American scene," she declared, adding that "American women are ready and willing to work side by side with their men folk."

Speaking as a representative of the Office of Civilian Defense, Miss Mary Dublin, Director of the Survey Division, stated that there are already more than 10,000 Defense Councils at work throughout the country, "mobilizing the people of America on the home front."

She stressed the importance of building up these local Defense Councils "so that they ca ngive the leadership so urgently needed," and urged the women to "roll up your sleeves and make it the well-organized center of community war activities it can and must be."

Miss Louise Stitt, of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, described the need of wise regulation of hours and wages for women in this emergency. She cautioned against temptation to overwork, emphasizing that while everyone would be willing to work seven days a week 52 weeks a year in order to win the war, "no more mistaken way to increase output could be undertaken than to deprive workers of one day's rest in seven."

Never since women had the vote has their influence in national affairs counted as it does today, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, head of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee, told delegates this morning.

Women's Influence

"Women's votes are going to be a tremendous factor in this election," she said. Pointing out that past records show 50 per cent of the nation's votes has been cast by women, she emphasized that this percentage will be greatly increased this year because of the fact that so many American men are in the service in other parts of the world.

Other morning speakers were: Dr. Emily Hickman, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, and professor of history at the New Jersey College for Women; Miss Josephine Schain, consultant on international affairs for the women's division; Orville S. Poland, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Arthur J. Whit, Women's Division, national speaker; Mrs. Thomas H. Buckley, Vice-Chairman, Massachusetts Democratic State Committee; Miss Gertrude Ely, women's division, national speaker; Miss Anne Richards Taylor, of Connecticut; Mrs. John L. Glynn of New Hampshire; Miss Mary McInroy, editor, The Survey; Miss Alice Disbrow, Secretary to Representative Caroline O'Day of New York.

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania National Committeewoman, gave the luncheon address. She was introduced by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Executive Committee.

Maine Primary Campaign Ends

PORTLAND, Maine, June 15 (AP)—A few last-minute radio speeches brought Maine's war-eclipsed primary campaign to a lethargic end today.

Except in the First Congressional District, site of most of the State's big war industries, today's voting will be without a major contest on the Republican or Democratic ballots.

The polls generally close at 7 p. m. (E. W. T.) and at stake are nominations to a U. S. Senate seat, three National House seats and the Governorship, all now occupied by Republicans, and the Legislature and county offices.

In the First District, Robert Hale, Portland lawyer, has charged with pre-war "isolationism" U. S. Representative James C. Oliver of South Portland, who has decided to let his constituents' ballots say whether he should seek a fourth term in the September election or resign and become a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. The Democratic nomination is contested by former Gov. Louis J. Brann, who lives in Lewiston, part of the Second District, and Ray W. Stetson, another Portland lawyer.

Revere Man Guilty In Draft Bribery

Irving Kemler, Revere shoestore proprietor, found guilty by a jury of attempted bribery of his draft-board physician, was today sentenced to 2½ years in prison and $1,500 fine by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski of the Federal District Court.

Execution of the sentence and payment of the fine were delayed at the request of John C. Johnstone, counsel for the defendant, who said he would appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States. Meanwhile, Mr. Kemler is free in $5,000 bail.

In imposing sentence Judge Wyzanski said, "There is little if anything that can be said in mitigation of your crime, Irving Kemler. Your guilt was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by your own confession which you did not take the stand to deny. Your health has been sufficiently good for you to profit personally in a successful business career in this country. And you should have been proud to take your place in the ranks fighting a war in which not only this country but you personally have so much at stake."

Because the defendant had no criminal record, Judge Wyzanski said he would not impose the maximum penalty of $1,500 fine and three years in jail. According to testimony Kemler appeared at the office of Dr. Harold L. Musgrave, physician for the Revere draft board, and offered $500 for deferment as unfit for military duty.

Traffic in May Dropped One-Third

A 33.2 per cent reduction in traffic on Massachusetts highways during May, as compared to the corresponding month a year ago, was reported today by the Highway Planning Survey of the State Department of Public Works.

The figures are based on a traffic count made by nine electric-eye recorders located on representative highways throughout Massachusetts. At the same time, it was revealed that during the first five months of 1942 there was a 15 per cent reduction in traffic as compared to the corresponding 1941 period.

Greatest Search in History On in N. E.–for Scrap Rubber

At one minute past midnight today, New England began the greatest housecleaning campaign in its history in search of much-needed rubber.

Little boys and their grown-ups concentrated on a drive to amass tons of the scarce material for donation or sale at a cent a pound. For the little boys, it was the beginning of a heyday, the dawn of two weeks of prosperity. For their adult folks, there was a more serious side—the necessity for replacing the rubber supply lost in the capture of the East Indies.

Federal officials estimate, as the result of a hasty survey, that American homes hold 10,000,000 tons of scrap rubber. All this can be reclaimed and manufactured into the articles needed in war production, it is believed. Therefore, in the next two weeks, homeowners have been asked to scrape their garrets and their cellars, not forgetting even the baby's nursery.

Collection Points

Throughout New England, about 10,000 filling stations have been designated as collection points for the scrap. They will accept donations, or pay the ceiling price of one cent a pound to whoever delivers scrap rubber to them.

Their duties have already begun, according to this morning's reports. Immediately after the President's speech Saturday, householders began to appear at filling stations with old tires, rubber gloves, baby's bibs and rubber ducks, old toys and hundreds of items, no longer useful around the house but which can be converted into an essential part of a battlewagon, a tank or telescope. From the Boston headquarters of the Office of Emergency Management comes the reminder that one bathingcap—of rubber, of course—uses as much rubber as 10 panoramic telescopes.

New Destroyer And Patrol Boat Launched at Quincy

Two more units for Uncle Sam's fighting Navy were launched at Quincy shipyards today, a destroyer at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River yards and a patrol boat at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard.

The destroyer was the Boyle, named for Thomas Boyle, who was one of the most successful privateers of the War of 1812. Mrs. Margaret A. Glascock of Baltimore, great-granddaughter of the sailing master, was the sponsor.

At the near-by Quincy Adams Yacht Yard the SC 745 was launched, with 11-year-old Claire Burgin, daughter of Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, as the sponsor. The craft is one of the fleet of fast patrol boats building throughout New England.

Medway Company Robbed of $6,400

Massachusetts State Police and local police were on the lookout today for a man and woman who this morning held up the office of the Fabian Woolen Company in Medway and escaped with $6,400.

The man entered the office alone, scooped up the money, and fled in the direction of Franklin in an automobile driven by the woman.

The car's registration number, given to the police by witnesses, was traced to Hugh A Stevenson of Allston, janitor in the David L. Barrett School in that section. Mr. Stevenson said he parked his car last night in a parking lot on Washington Street near Dover, and noticed this morning that the rear plate had disappeared.

Strong Peace Seen Likely By Dr. Hu Shih

Continued from Page 1

dwelling in safety within their own boundaries.'"

In his conclusion Ambassador Hu Shih declared that the graduates of 1942 have a tremendous task ahead of them. "Much remains to be done by all of us to create an atmosphere of sympathetic understanding of the ills of the world and the suggested cures thereof. . . . As members of the great fraternity of university men and women, it is your duty to think clearly, critically, and evidentially."

Gifts of $184,508

Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, not only awarded diplomas to about 300 graduates, but also announced this morning that the College has received from bequests and gifts during the year the sum of $184,508.61.

President McAfee announced the establishment of the Mayling Soong Foundation to honor Madame Chiang Kai-shek and to provide for the expansion of an interest in China and the Orient at Wellesley College. The sum of $10,000 completed by the class of 1917 of which Madame Chiang is a member, for its twenty-fifth reunion gift, has been added to the Foundation. Mrs. Frederick G. Atkinson, trustee of Wellesley College and member of the class of 1910, is Chairman of the Foundation.

The following citation accompanied the awarding of the degree of Doctor of Laws to Mayling Soong Chiang (Mme. Chiang Kai-shek):

"Mayling Soong Chiang has accepted the obligations of her privileges and has assumed it a privilege to fulfill the obligations of her position. As wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek she has not asked to be ministered unto but to minister to the needs and dreams of her nation. As an intelligent and articulate thinker she has interpreted the gallant spirit of her people to her friends in the West and by the gallantry of her own spirit has won countless friends for the East. Thus she has helped to bind the world together.

"As an alumna she has brought distinction to her college by embodying the motto blazoned on its shield. Incipit Vita Nova. New life begins for China and the world because a college-trained woman has used her education for the constant renewal of life for herself and her people. The Trustees of Wellesley College, its Academic Council, all its members are glad to pay tribute to this distinguished member of the Class of 1917 on the occasion of the twenty fifth anniversary of her graduation from college."

President McAfee also announced the organization of The Associates of Wellesley College whose charter members are related to Wellesley alumnae as husbands, fathers, or brothers. Wellesley will use the annual gift of The Associates for additional specific projects to suit the changing needs of the college.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibition of art by Boston public school children. This exhibition, sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, will continue throughout July. The public is cordially invited to attend from four to seven in the evening.

Tuesday

Guided tour at the Museum of Fine Arts. "English Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. George Wheeler, tenor, will entertain, and Paul Bregor will offer the piano accompaniment. At the Museum, 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Radio Timetable: Page 5.
Amusement Timetable: Page 5.

War Governor

© Fabian Bachrach

Sumner Sewall

Of Maine, whose prewar aviation experience proves valuable now in development and protection of that State's airports.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight. Moderate winds.

Southwest Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Cnnecticut: Cooler tonight.

Vermont Slightly cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:18 p. m.; height 8.7.
Tuesday, 1:25 a. m.; height 9.8.
Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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'Eyes and Ears' of West Coast Never Weary of Test

Men who operate the big guns can detect any object in coastal waters or skies.

In building America"s most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the seventh.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

Should enemy craft of any sort ever elude the sharp eyes of the Pacific air patrol and come within the coastal waters or skies of any major western metropolitan center the men who operate the big guns are ready for them—day or night.

So adept have the men on the big guns become they can detect any craft or object in coastal waters or skies throught mists and darkness.

One bright moonlight night, since Japan attacked Hawaii, an observer at a Pacific Coast emplacement picked up in his telescope what he thought was a blimp hovering over the sea, 28 miles off shore. He reported this craft to the headquarters command.

No other such report had come in. The Navy Department which operates patrol blimps off the Pacific Coast could not confirm that a blimp was at sea at that hour. Yet the observer continued to report a blimp in the range of his glass. Finally after checking, the Interceptor Command confirmed the craft as one of our own silver painted blimps.

The incident illustrates the alertness of the men on the big guns. It is such an amazing incident that friends to whom I have told the story are invariably skeptical that men could see so far in the deep of night. It shows how these eyes and ears of the Coast, using the finest instruments available, have been trained in an unusual way to serve the Nation.

Preciseness Counts

This world of the Pacific Coast artilleryman is one few of us know anything about. It is a world where preciseness counts. It is an isolated world, yet it is linked by intricate communications. It is a self-sufficient world, where men eat, sleep, study, and play in shadows of the big guns.

At wind-swept points extending to the edges of the broad Pacific, on green-clad hills softened by spring rains, in bomb-proof emplacements buried in rock and sand dunes, the men representing the eyes and ears of the West Coast are on the ever-alert.

I spent a day at one of the Coast's most isolated and active big-gun emplacements, and a night on the "dog watch" of the headquarters command of a great coastal defense area. An emplacement I visited leads the Coast in target-hitting accuracy with a rating of 141. Hawaiian defenses have a better target rating, I understand, but this is largely due to better weather conditions.

The men of this emplacement are proud of their co-ordination and accuracy. It's a matter of battery pride to hit the mark. Their latin motto translated into English means the "well-placed blow."

Meanwhile at the heart of a major coastal defense area one finds the headquarters command, carefully guarded, carefully camouflaged. It is the inner sanctum where all reports come, where all orders originate, where co-ordination is charted.

Out of the night, through many a maze, past armed sentries, up and down, and through closely guarded entrances one enters the brightly illuminated interior of this heart of an area. Here men work with precise efficiency and reports are constantly flowing in. The night is turned into day.

Close Co-operation

Here the Army and Navy co-operate closely as they do throughout the entire coastal patrol. Each has its own intricate networks of communications, its independent power, telephones, and radios. Each has its own staff of technicians. Neither Army nor Navy relies on limited systems of communications. Each has several separate and independent ways of keeping in touch with stations.

This system of collaboration between Army and Navy is closely allied to the air power of each. Should the Fourth Interceptor Command report unidentified or hostile aircraft off the Pacific Coast, all searchlights are focused, all antiaircraft guns readied. Planes stand poised to take to the air.

Ingenious men have invented devices to co-ordinate the coastal defenses. In a large defense area, for instance, a full-size, exact-scale wall map of the area has been painted by draftsmen of the staff. It is of sheet metal. If a ship is reported at a certain position, a miniature magnet ship is placed at that position on the map. As the ship moves, the magnet ship on the map is moved. At an instant the range of fire necessary to hit the target may be determined on this map. Calmly, accurately and with certainty the battle of defense may be charted so a target can be caught in cross-fire from the isolated wind-swept batteries on the coast.

An atmosphere of friendship and order prevails. A courteous "yes, sir," is a man's routine reply to friend or superior. It indicates the frictionless operation of a battery and is evidence of the friendship and confidence which prevails.

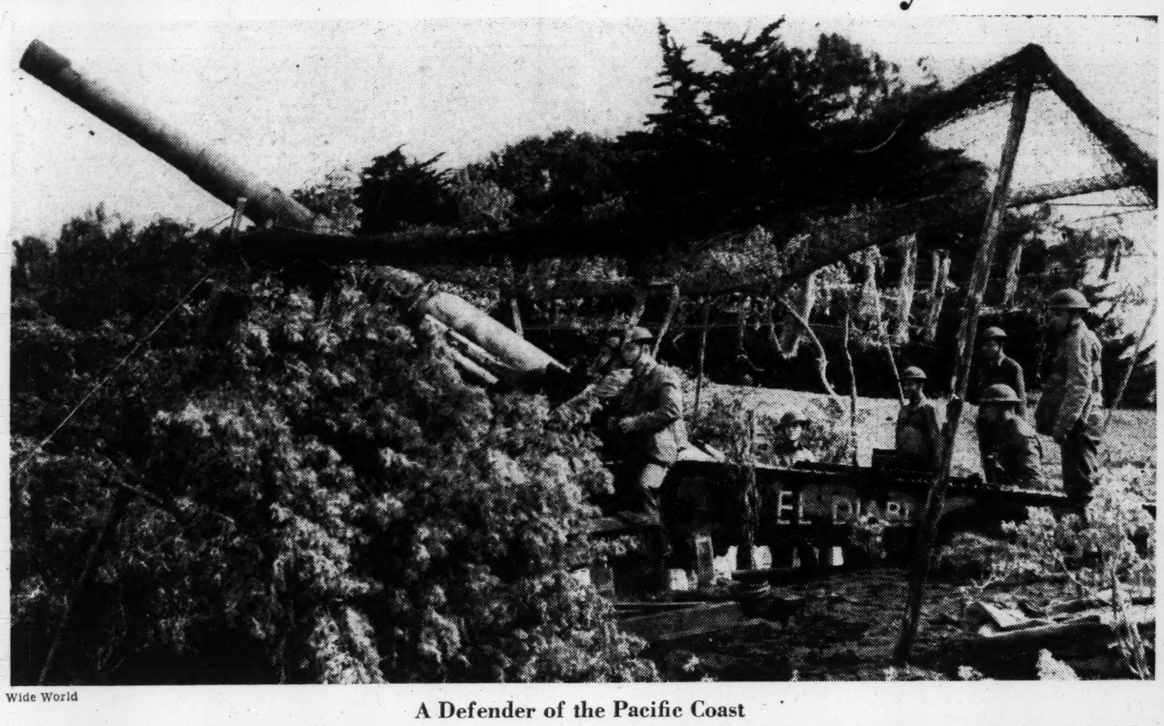
Sleeping Bag

The second lieutenant of such an emplacement is equivalent to the harried housewife of civilian life. He must look after supplies. He must know each post. He is on an instant alert, even when asleep, and he makes his bed in a sleeping bag in the "crow's nest" where observers are making reports and bells are ringing.

These wind-swept gun batteries are as self-sufficient as they can be made. They have their own power plants. They can operate independent of other emplacements if necessary and of headquarters, should communications be completely severed. The morale here is solid. The men sometimes view civilian efforts at stepping up their morale with amusement. Instead of so many cookies they would prefer toothpaste and razor blades. Daily papers, delivered on time, would be welcome.

A captain at headquarters command leads a life as busy as any man on a gun emplacement, probably busier. Instead of one duty he may have four or five. He may report at headquarters at 10 a. m. for office work. He may retire at 8 p. m. and sleep to 11:30 p. m. Then he may take the command on the "dog watch" from midnight to 8 a. m. He catches a few winks of sleep between the time he leaves the "dog watch" until he reports for office work at 10 a. m. again.

Yet, despite the heavy routine, from captain down to private first-class good humor is maintained and a keen interest in the complex job of guarding the coast is kept alive. These men are determined that no Pearl Harbor or Scapa Flow shall occur here. This is the spirit of America's fighting men on the Pacific Coast.



Wide World

A Defender of the Pacific Coast

Big guns such as this one located "somewhere on the Pacific Coast," placed at strategic outposts and camouflaged, are ready to defend the United States against attack. The men who man these defense units, eq uipped with the finest telescopes and constantly on the watch, are ready for any enemy warships that might possibly elude coastal air patrols and come within range of their 155 mm. guns.

Medical Groups' Conviction On Monopoly Charges Upheld

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the conviction of the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia on charges of illegal restraint of trade in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The two organizations were convicted in District Court last year of attempting to thwart the aims of Group Health Association, a co-operative of Federal Government employees.

Justice James M. Procter assessed fines of $2,500 against the American Medical Association and $1,500 against the District Society.

All individual defendants named in the indictments along with the two organizations were acquitted at the trial.

Associate Justice Justin Miller wrote the unanimous opinion of the three judges of the Appelate Court.

The Opinion

Discussing the contention of the organizations concerning their power to effect a reasonable regulation of the practice of medicine, the opinion said in part:

"The situation which confronts appeallants, and which they have sought to control, is not confined to the medical profession alone. Profound changes in social and economic conditions have forced members of all professional groups to make readjustment.

"The fact that these changes may result even in deproving professional people of opportunity formerly open to them does not justify or excuse their use of criminal methods to prevent changes or to destroy new institutions. Lawyers, too, have seen, during recent decades, large-scale changes in their professional work. There was a time when lawyers worked entirely on fees or retainers, in particular cases and controversies; Now many of them are salaried employees on the staffs of large corporate industrial and financial organizations."

The doctors employed by the Group Health Association were salaried.

Service by License

At another point the court said: "Professions exist because the people believe they will be better served by licensing especially prepared experts to minister to their needs. The licensed monopolies which professions enjoy constitute, in themselves, severe restraints upon competition. But they are restraints which depend upon capacity and training, not special privileges. Neither do they justify concerted criminal action to prevent the people from developing new methods of serving their needs. . . .

"The better educated laity of today questions the adequacy of present-day medicine. Their challenge finds support, . . . from substantial portions of the medical profession itself. The people give the privilege of professional monopoly and the people may take it away."

The court refused to set aside the verdict against the two organizations on the grounds it was inconsistent when it convicted them and acquitted the individual defendants, saying "complete identity of participation in the conspiracy was not necessary upon the part of the participants, either in fact or in law."

American Legion of Canada Indorses U. S. Policies

TORONTO, June 15 (AP)—The American Legion of Canada indorsed the reciprocal trade and defense policies in effect between Canada and the United States and approved the foreign and war policies of President Roosevelt and the United States Congress at its convention here June 13.

E. G. Fortune of Montreal was named Commander of the Canadian section.

Joseph Byrns 'Joins Up'

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15 (AP)—Joseph W. Byrns, Jr., former Representative from Tennessee's Fifth District, said here he had applied through his draft board for induction into the Army as a private. Mr. Byrns, who is a son of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, said he had passed the physical examination required by the Army. "I'm joining up because the country needs every man it can get," he added.

Lend-Lease Aid in 3 Months Totals $1,927,000,000 to All

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Lend-lease, one of the best measures of American aid to the United Nations, totaled $1,927,000,000 during the three months ending May 31, 1942, giving a 15-month over-all figure of $4,497,000,000, President Roosevelt informed Congress today.

Indicative of the rate at which American production is rising is the fact that during the last quarter lend-lease military items accounted for more than 50 per cent of goods transferred to the enemies of the Axis. Previously, industrial materials and agricultural commodities had comprised an overwhelming bulk of such transferals, military items accounting for less than 10 per cent last September.

Simultaneously, lend-lease officials announced that despite transportation difficulties due to the closing of the Burma Road, "New ways of getting help to China in substantial amounts are being developed."

As enumerated in these quarterly reports, lend-lease aid is divided into two main sections—the value of goods shipped, awaiting shipment or under manufacture, and the value of service rendered by the United States to its allies and friends. To date, articles transferred amount to $2,601,000,000, those awaiting transfer to $231,000,000 and those under manufacture to $841,000,000, for a total of $3,673,000,000.

Amount Exported

Of the $2,601,000,000 worth of articles which the United States had assigned to its allies for shipment abroad, $2,138,000,000 worth had actually been exported up to May 31.

Of the total of $824,000,000 spent for services in the 15 months ending May 31, $371,000,000 went for the rental of ships and the ferrying of aircraft, etc., $283,000,000 for production facilities in this country, $157,000,000 for the servicing and repair of ships in America and $13,000,000 for facilities for supply bases abroad.

Some significance is attached here to the fact that in May the amount of lend-lease aid declined for the first time in 15 months. This slight decline is interpreted as a favorable, rather than an unfavorable indication, however, since it is believed to signify that American troops are now in a position to make use of a larger portion of American goods than was formerly the case. The May decline does not mean that American production sloughed off, since last month was actually a very good one, with many new factories coming into production.

Currently, aid is being provided by this country under lend-lease at a rate roughly equal to $8,000,000,000 a year.

15-Month Contrast

Furthermore, from March, 1941, through May, 1942, the value of lend-lease exports amounted to 29 per cent of the value of all exports. In May, 1942, however, lend-lease exports amounted to approximately 54 per cent of total exports.

In the three lend-lease appropriations, Congress gave the White House authority to spend $18,397,000,000 for this type of aid to the anti-Axis powers. Of this total, $4,086,000,000 has already been paid out for goods and services delivered or rendered, $10,181,000,000 has been contracted for and $14,366,000,000 has been allocated.

Of the $4,086,000,000 paid out, the following sums have gone for the following items:

Agricultural and industrial commodities	$1,527,000,000
Aircraft and material	690,000,000
Watercraft	475,000,000
Ordnance and stores	394,000,000
Tanks and other vehicles	384,000,000
Production facilities in the United States	345,000,000
Servicing and repairing of ships	171,000,000
Miscellaneous military equipment	73,000,000
Services and expenses	57,000,000
Administrative expenses	6,000,000

Dollars Are Not All

In his letter of transmittal to Congress, the President wrote that "dollar figures do not portray all that is happening. The Congress has wisely set few limits to the types of aid which may be and are being provided.

"Food—over 5,000,000,000 pounds—and medicine have helped sustain the British and Russian and Chinese peoples in their gallant will to fight," wrote Mr. Roosevelt. "Metals, machines and other essentials have aided them to maintain and step up their production of munitions. The bombardment planes and the tanks which were ordered for them last spring and summer are now putting their mark on the enemy. The British pilots trained in this country have begun their work at Cologne and Essen.

"And lend-lease is no longer one way. Those who have been receiving lend-lease aid in their hour of greatest need have taken the initiative in reciprocating. To the full extent of their ability, they are supplying us, on the same lend-lease basis, with many things we need now.

"American troops on Australian and British soil are being fed and housed and equipped in part out of Australian and British supplies and weapons. Our allies have sent us special machine tools and equipment for our munitions factories. British antiaircraft guns help us to defend our vital bases and British-developed detection devices assist us to spot enemy aircraft. We are sharing the blueprints and battle experience of the United Nations.

The Ultimate Benefit

"These things, invaluable as they have proven, are not the major benefit we will receive for our lend-lease aid. That benefit will be the defeat of the Axis. But the assistance we have been given by our partners in the common struggle is heartening evidence of the way in which other United Nations are pooling their resources with our own. Each United Nation is contributing to the ultimate victory not merely in dollars, pounds or rubles, but the full measure of its men, its weapons, and its productive capacity.

"Our reservoir of resources is now approaching flood state. The next step is for our military, industrial, and shipping experts to direct its full force against the center sof enemy power. Great Britain and the United States have together set up expert combined bodies to do the job, in close co-operation with Russia, China and the other United Nations. They are equipping the United Nations to fight this world-wide war on a world-wide war basis. They are taking combined action to carry our men and weapons—on anything that will float or fly—to the places from which we can launch our offensives.

"By combined action now, we can preserve freedom and restore peace to our peoples. By combined action later, we can fulfill the victory we have joined to attain. The concept of the United Nations will not perish on the battlefields of this terrible war. It will live to lay the basis of the enduring world understanding on which mankind depends to preserve its peace and its freedom."

Labor Leaders Named To Division of WPB

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP) — Appointment of Joseph O. Keenan of the American Federation of Labor and Phillip Clowes of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as associate directors of the War Production Board's labor division was announced.

Wendell Lund, director of the division, said the appointments were made "after consultation with and the approval of" A. F. of L. President William Green and C. I. O. President Philip Murray, and that the selection "strengthens the contacts between the two labor organizations and the War Production Board."

Mr. Keenan has been associated for many years with the Building Trades Council of Chicago and the Chicago Local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mr. Clowes is a member of the general executive board and a regional director of the United Steel Workers in Tarentum, Pa.

Deputies Hit Nazi Blockade Of Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 15 (AP)—Members of the Argentine Parliament representing all political parties yesterday condemned Germany's extension of its Atlantic submarine blockade, giving a hint of future policy of one of the two American Republics which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, the other being Chile.

The Legislator's statements came independently as they awaited a declaration on foreign relations by Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú before the Chamber of Deputies Wednesday.

The tone of a statement by Deputy Reynaldo Pastor, Floor Leader of the Government Conservative Party, was considered in informed quarters as likely to reflect the officials attitude.

Germany's move, he said, "signified the absolute abolition of the international concept of neutrality," adding "the German decision will have the gravest consequences now and in the future because when the hour of peace comes, there will not be a single neutral voice to sustain an impartial judgement in the disposition of the war."

Radical Deputy Carlos Cisneros commented: "In fact, it means that a state of war has been declared by Germany against the American continent."

Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú discussed Germany's new, extended blockade zone, covering the Atlantic as far south as Key West, with Roberto Gache, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, but officials refused to comment.

Germany's extension of unrestricted submarine warfare seemed aimed chiefly at South American countries maintaining trade with the United States. The Newspaper La Presna said in an editorial that it would make little practical change since even the shipping of Argentine and Chile, who maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, has not been spared.

The newspaper said, however, that Argentina and Chile had suffered less than some South American nations and that they may "not retain the relative immunity they have enjoyed up to now."

Action by Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., June 15 (AP)—A thorough cleanup of all possible centers of Axis espionage or other "fifth column" activity in the jungle country bordering Guatemala probably will result from a Government order taking control of 30 German-speaking coffee plantations in that region, according to informed sources.

The order followed a decree empowering the Government to take charge of and exploit the properties of Axis nationals. Mexico began the seizure of Axis businesses in the country Saturday.

Guatemala already has taken similar action against German-owned plantations on its side of the border. There has been much conjecture that there arms and other war materials were accumulated on the plantations.

Included in the first businesses seized today were Casa Bayer, German drug firm; Merck Mexico, another drug firm; Banco Germanico de America del Sur, a German bank; two German retail drug stores, a hardware store, and a dye company. A Japanese coffee plantation, in addition to the 30 German plantations, also was seized.

A dispatch from Nogales, Sonora, said all Mexican radio stations on the northern part of the Pacific Coast had been shut down since Friday on Government order. It was said that the order was given in an effort to trace a clandestine radio believed operating in that territory.

Critical Materials Ban In Making Church Goods

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited the use of critical materials in manufacture of church goods such as rosaries, beads, crucifixes, medals, chalices, candlesticks and other equipment used in religious services.

Effective June 23 manufacturers may use only iron, steel, gold, silver and wood in such articles. However, they will be permitted to use only half of the iron and steel they consumed in 1940.

Escaped Nazi Prisoners Recaptured in Canada

SCHREIBER, Ontario, June 15 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war, who escaped while en route to a train from a prison camp in Northwestern Ontario, were reported last night to have been captured.

Two Unions Ordered to Drop Rule Against Negro Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Federal efforts to blast the log-jam of Negro unemployment on Federal war projects inched forward today with an order from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices directing two Chicago labor unions to change their policies so as to permit the employment of qualified Negro plumbers and steamfitters.

The committee ruling followed findings that Local 597 of the Steamfitters Protective Association and Local 130 of the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union, both affiliated with the American Federaiton of Labor, had prevented Negro employment through refusing to admit colored members and through insisting upon closed shop conditions.

The charges against the union were made in connection with work on the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakaes, Ill., and the Francis Cabrini nousing project in Chicago.

Committee's Statement

The President's Committee declared that the refusal of the plumbing local to "admit Negroes to membership or to permit them to work as plumbers so long as members of the union are not employed and so long as said Negro plumbers will not submit to an agreement or plan to do plumbing work only in Negro communities, and then only on Negro buildings, is unreasonable, oppressive, unconscionable, unenforcible, and contrary to the letter and spirit of Executive Order 8802."

An identical finding was made in connection with the steam fitters' local.

Washington ruled that both locals must "modify, alter or construe" their agreements with the Plumbing Contractors' Association of Chicago and the Steam Fitters' Protective Association of Chicago in such a way as to permit the associations to hire qualified Negro plumbers and steam fitters "in the ordinary course of business, on the basis of equality with other applicants."

This action must be taken prior to June 18 and be made known to both the associations and to the President's Committee.

Defense Work Open

In addition, the Committee ordered the associations and the Chicago Housing Authority and all other public and private defense contractors or subcontractors to accept Negro plumbers and steam fitters on all defense and Government projects on the basis of their qualifications and not to require them to present permits from labor unions.

"In issuing this directive it is not the intention of the Committee that employers will violate the terms of closed shop agreements with the union, but where the union takes the position that the employers will violate the terms of closed shop agreements with the union, but where the union takes the employers' compliance with this directive is such a violation, the Committee directs the employer to at once notify the Committee thereof," the order states.

Although no over-all report has been given on the extent to which Federal intervention has succeeded in broadening work opportunities for Negroes on war projects, there is strong evidence from many parts of the country that Negro employment is rising rapidly.

Plastic Helmets for Army Now in Mass Production

PITTSBURGH, June 15 (AP) — Tough, light-weight plastic helmets that have the strength of steel, weight for weight, are now in mass production for Uncle Sam's fighting men, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announced.

The plastic hats, inside half of the Army's new two-part double-purpose helmets, are designed to protect the soldier during behind-the-lines activities. The outer half, hung from the soldier's belt until slipped on over the plastic for front-line combat, is a two-pound steel shell. The combined helmet must withstand a crash resistant test of 50 foot pounds.

Even Baby Carriages Hit by Steel Priorities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Demands of the war effort have caught up with baby carriages. Clamping down on the $8,250,000 baby-carriage industry, the War Production Board ordered 25 manufacturers to swing over almost entirely to the use of wood instead of metal—including wheels.

WPB said at least six companies expected to have sample all-wood models—except for steel axles, springs, and fittings—on display later this month.

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To save tires, tires are inspected for cuts and bruises, inflated to proper pressure.

To help prevent accidents, front wheels are removed and relubricated if your car manufacturer recommends.

To help prevent overheating, radiator is cleaned of anti-freeze, rust and sludge.

To save wear and help prevent squeaks, chassis is lubricated with special Sinclair lubricant.

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Social Agencies Council Calls for 300 Volunteers for Social Service Work

N. H. Reports Wide Damage By Cloudburst

By the Associated Press

Utility and public service crews in New Hampshire set out today to repair widespread damage caused by rain of cloudburst proportions which damaged crops, washed out roads, railroad tracks and at least one highway bridge, and disrupted communications and power lines.

The weather bureau at Concord, N. H., reported that about two and one-half inches of rain fell in the 24-hour period ended at 7:30 a. m. today. Burlington, Vt., reported 3.60 inches, usually a month's rainfall, fell in a few hours.

The town of Warren, N. H., was almost isolated with only one telephone line left in operating order, a bridge over the Baker River washed out, and other highways approaching the town rutted or washed out by the runoff.

Rivers overflowed their banks throughout the State, washing fields clean of early growing crops.

Heavy lightning accompanied the downpour and the New Hampshire Public Service Company reported about 50 of its transformers blown out or short-circuited by the rain. Rural electrical lines were effected the worst, company officials said.

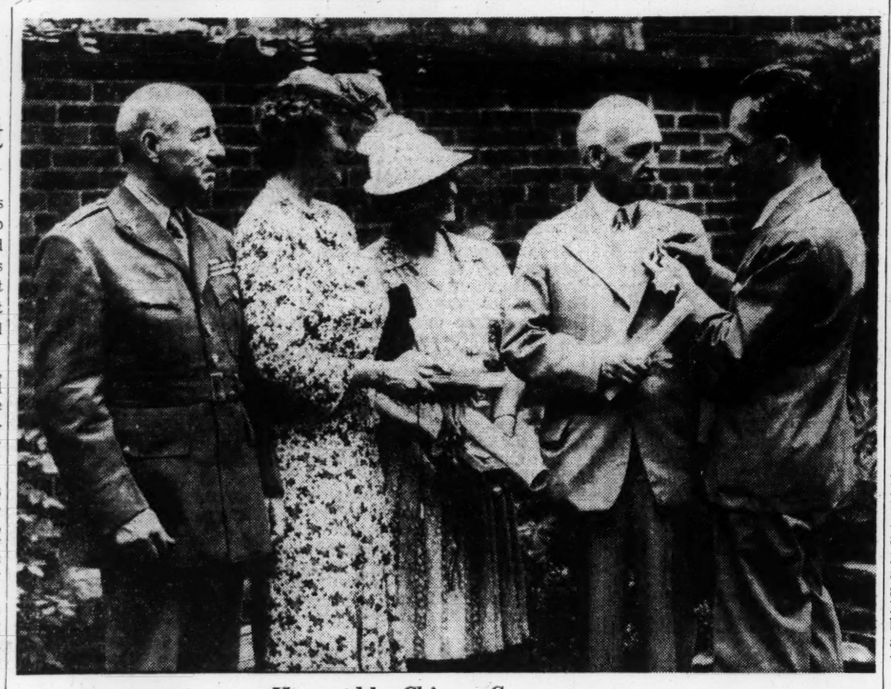
Highway washouts forced closing a number of roads, the New Hampshire highway department reported. The worst washouts were in the highways between Plymouth, N. H., and Haverhill, and on the route north of Canaan, N. H. The road between Henniker and Weare also was closed.

The Boston and Maine Railroad reported service probably would be restored today on the Concord, N. H.,-White River Junction, Vt., line but the Plymouth-Woodsville, N. H., line would remain without service through the day.

Highway washouts prevented arrangement of substitute service between those points, the railroad announced.

Two trains bound for Boston which were halted by the floods at Warren, N. H., and Lyndonville, Vt., still were marooned today. Passengers in the former spent the night in a Warren hotel. The passengers of the Red Wing, Montreal-Boston night train, which was halted at Lyndonville, were taken as far as Newport, Vt., and then were returned to Montreal.

Other trains were rerouted, including milk trains bound for Boston, which went through the White River Junction and Fitchburg divisions to reach Boston about three hours late.



Honored by Chinese Government

Left to right: Col. Richard P. Strong, Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, and Allan Forbes receiving Medals of Honored Merit from Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador. The medals were presented at a luncheon yesterday at the Women's City Club of Boston, and were in recognition of the Bostonians' efforts in Chinese war relief.

Bostonians Get China-Aid Honors

The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih presented medals of People's Honored Merit to five Bostonians who have been active in the Boston Chapter of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, one of the relief agencies participating in United China Relief. They were Allan Forbes, Dr. Richard P. Strong, Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, and Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge. The presentation took place at a luncheon given yesterday at the Women's City Club in honor of the dignitaries and artists who took part in yesterday's United War Relief Fund Show.

The medals conferred in recognition of "efforts towards relief work, raising funds for medical supplies and equipment" and were presented on behalf of the Executive Yuan of the Government of the Republic of China.

Parole Study Shows Need For Friends to Aid Parolees

The opening session this morning of the Conference of the United States Probation Officers of the New England States at Harvard University heard Judge Carroll C. Hincks of Connecticut describe the findings of a committee which studied the merit of some system of indeterminate sentence and the general subject of punishment for crime.

The committee, he announced, has proposed a bill—the Federal Corrections Act—which it believes improves the treatment of youth offenders as well as adults, providing a system of parole based on a general minimum of two years from the date of release from prison. The committee felt that a parole period of less than two years was, in most cases, insufficient for effective rehabilitation of the individual.

Among the most important of the bill's provisions, in Judge Hinck's opinion, was that which provides for assistance from nine professional volunteers from the ranks of sociologists and other interested citizens.

He pointed out that the parolee has extreme need of friends when he first tries to reinstate himself into the life of the community, and is perhaps unduly conscious of having been in prison.

"No amount of supervision," said Judge Hincks, "is going to accomplish the healing process. The parolee needs more. He needs friends who he may come to feel are interested in him as a friend and are not responsible for his discipline or supervision."

"We have the hope," he went on, "that we can provide him in a very informal way with friends who will assist him to make friendly contacts; men in his own factory, for instance, who will show him the ropes and who will help him find other friends, recreation, and relaxation."

Probation officers of the New England States as well as of the Federal Government, parole officers, and members of the staff of the Administrative office of the United States courts are attending the week's conferences.

Also among the morning's speakers was Winfred Overholser, eminent psychiatrist and superintendent of Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Miss Margery Fry on London, England, was the chief speaker this afternoon. Her topic was "Delinquency and Crime in War Time England."

Knox Chief Speaker at Show Of United Nations Relief Fund

Boston, the city which so many times in the country's history has been out in front leading the way, held yesterday at the Boston Garden the first United Nations Relief Fund Show, thereby raising more than $45,000.

About 12,000 persons attended, and among the speakers were Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox; Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador; Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, who read a message from President Manuel Quezon; Col. Dragutin Savitch, head of the military mission from the Yugoslavian Government in Exile; Major Pavel I. Barayev, Assistant Military Attache of the Russian Embassy; Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile; Mme. Alexander Loudon, wife of the Netherlands Ambassador; Governor Saltonstall, and Mayor Tobin. Motion picture actor Melvyn Douglas, now consultant to the Office of Civilian Defense, was master of ceremonies.

Perhaps the most electrifying of the speeches was that of Secretary Knox, which publicly called upon the German people to repudiate their Nazi masters, and who termed the Japanese as well as the Nazis "bloodthirsty jackals who know neither God nor principle, neither compassion nor pity; who know only the lash and the noose, only corruption and conquest."

Secretary Knox spoke at length of the destruction of Lidice, and asked: "How long will the German people permit their leaders to commit such crimes? Will they rise to denounce this terrorism? Will they permit such orgies to go unchecked? How long do they think a civilized world will continue to separate the German people from their leaders?

"The German people," Secretary Knox declared, "must sense that unless they make clear their own revulsion, unless they stop the sowing of the seeds of hate, they will reap the whirlwind after this war."

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

This day is unique in the history of America. The significance of the traditional Flag Day has been expanded to include the United Nations. This does not mean that we are less mindful of our American heritage: it means that we are aware of the part which our allies are playing in extending freedom throughout the world.

It means that we know now that no one can be free anywhere in the world until all men are free everywhere in the world. . . . We shall have to win freedom by unity and then we shall have to retain that freedom by a unity of action which follows the war period.

There is no substitute for home-grown religion. Unity begins at home, yes and disunity can begin at home too. The way you and I as parents live with people, the attitude we take toward individuals of other creeds and races will determine how our children will react.

What kind of a world do we want? A world of hate, or of love; of selfish antagonism, or co-operation; of continual world-war, or eternal world unity? The answer to these questions will be made in our homes.

The Rev. Frank E. Duddy, at North Congregational Church, Cambridge:

The road to the new day is clear. It lies partly through politics and partly through changes in the individual. In politics the essential thing is the establishment of an international awareness. We are undoubtedly coming to that time when the nations will realize that all have rights in the world and that these rights can only be placed in their proper perspective by honesty and fair-dealing. . . . Such an international awareness must be fostered and nurtured by the individual.

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville at Tremont Temple Baptist Church:

"Christians go forth under the banner of the cross. . . . This banner of Christ over us is love, it is love that sustains us, that provides for our every need. . . .

As the Star and Stripes wave over every camp and battleship, challenging men to go on, so does the banner of Christ.

June Exhibition Of Horticultural Society to Open

There will be peonies and roses—and plenty of them—at the big June Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Wednesand Thursday of this week. These two flowers always predominate at this show and this year the favorable weather will result in ideal conditions for both flowers at the time of the show. Exhibitors from all over New England will be represented.

While the show features roses and peonies, many other flowers will be on display. There will be displays of many annuals, such as sweet peas, and hosts of the June-blooming perennials. There are also some rhododendrons and azaleas to be exhibited. Certain types of orchids which bloom only in June will please the admirer of these exotic gems.

Because of the interest in food plants at this time, the show management has included a number of classes for strawberries, cherries and various early vegetables.

The show will open at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, June 17, and continues to 9 p. m. On Thursday, June 18, it will open at 9 a. m. and continue to 9 p. m. The admission is free.

Appeal Issued By the Public Safety Group

Are you eager to play an active part in the total defense program? Have you been wondering where your services could be used to genuine advantage?

Your questions have been answered today by John J. Walsh, Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, in an appeal to residents of the Greater Boston area to support a drive for 300 volunteer workers sponsored by the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

If you can give two or more mornings or afternoons a week, you can help the civilian defense program where there is a crying need for your help right now. Dependability and regularity of service are the only qualifications you need. If you have special skills in crafts, games, dancing, sports, swimming, typing, nature lore, or story-telling, so much the better, but that's not necessary, according to Miss Claire Fisk of the Volunteer Service Bureau.

Insure Recreation

"One of the most immediate civilian defense needs," said Mr. Walsh, "is to insure adequate recreation and leadership this summer for children in congested areas. In our effort for citizens' protection we must not ignore the needs of the citizens of tomorrow. Those who volunteer this summer to assist on playgrounds, in settlement houses, and in youth agencies are giving important service to the total defense program. I therefore heartily endorse the call of the Volunteer Service Bureau for volunteers, and urge the public to support this drive in a spirit of wartime service."

The social agencies of the United War Fund are feeling the impact of the war emergency from two directions at once. On the one hand, they have lost scores of both volunteer and professional workers to the armed forces; on the other, they are receiving increased demands for their services, especially those of the settlements and youth agencies.

Miss Emilie Everett, President of the Youth Agencies Council, explains the situation thus:

Children in Streets

"Some mothers are working in defense industries. Fathers on night shifts need quiet during daytime hours, and consequently small children are running the streets. Older brothers are in the armed services. Sisters are obtaining defense jobs. These factors mean that many families in congested areas are unable to give proper care and supervision to children and adolescents."

In an effort to forestall such an increase in juvenile delinquency as has taken place in England since the beginning of the war, the Youth Agencies Council and the United Settlements of Greater Boston join in sponsoring the drive of the Volunteer Service Bureau for volunteers. According to Miss Fisk, the services of college, high school, and private school students of 16 and over are urgently needed, as is the aid of men and women.

Short training courses are available, she says, for those who would like to take them, and supervision and help will be given by professional workers. The call for 300 volunteers includes the following types of service: 80 play-school assistants, 75 playground assistants, 50 day-camp leaders, 50 typists and general clerical workers, 40 workers to be on call for special rush jobs requiring no skills, and 5 children's guides to take small children to and from clinics.

Those who are interested in performing this wartime service are asked to call Miss Fisk at LIBerty 8515 for an appointment, or to write to her at the Volunteer Service Bureau, Boston Council of Social Agencies, 80 Federal Street, Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Hottest Day Brings Thirst—for Knowledge

Not a lineup at the latest popular movie, but rather a typical scene at the new Washington Village Branch of the Boston Public Library, recently opened in the War Housing Project, 260 Old Colony Avenue. This picture was taken on one of Boston's record heat-wave days last week, as youngsters from the neighborhood crowded in to enjoy the many books now available to them.

Record-Breaking Attendance Marks New Library Opening

Record-breaking attendance has marked the opening of the new Washington Village Branch of the Boston Public Library, now catering to the literary desires of some 7,000 residents of two housing projects. Locate at 260 Old Colony Avenue, in the year-old War Housing Project, this is the new home of the former Andrew Square Branch on Dorchester Street.

Occupying practically the entire basement of the housing project, and replete with the latest in fluorescent lighting, sound-proof ceilings, newly painted furniture, and thousands of feet of shelving for its books, the new branch library has excellent accommodations for serving approximately 10,000 residents of the neighborhood.

Speaking for her staff, Miss Elizabeth McShane, Librarian, seems to think that all of the 1,400 children in the War Housing Project have poked their noses in the door, or at least glued them to the street-level windows. Then, too, there are the 1,500 youngsters who live in Old Harbor Village, just across the street. Many of these are newcomers, who never before had library cards.

Adults, too, are patronizing the library in increasing numbers. During the past few days, more than 3,300 books have been borrowed. The 873 apartments in the Project are occupied by war workers employed at the Fore River Shipyard, the Navy Yard, the Watertown Arsenal, and other such war plants. Technical books appealing to such workers are in great demand, Miss McShane reports.

The branch library's new name is particularly appropriate since this section of South Boston, which was once part of Dorchester, has been known as Washington Village for more than 100 years.

Silver Meteor Hit By Freight in N. C.

KITTRELL, N. C., June 15 (AP)—The ramming of the Seaboard Airline's streamliner, the Silver Meteor, by a freight train yesterday—third smashup in the Virginia division since May 6—was followed less than two hours later by the fatal shooting of H. M. Terrell, division superintendent, at Raleigh.

Eight persons were killed and 11 injured in the accident.

U. S. Première Of Soviet Music Set at Tanglewood

LENOX, Mass., June 15 (AP) — Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor, received word today that he had been granted the rights for the first concert performance in the Western Hemisphere of Dimitri Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony.

Written during the Germans' seige of Leningrad and having the war as its theme, the symphony by the young Soviet composer will be given its first American hearing during a concert at the Berkshire Music Center in August for the benefit of Russian war relief and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation at Tanglewood.

Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct the orchestra of the Music Center, which opens a six-weeks season July 5 with students enrolled from all parts of the country.

Stearns Is Third Candidate For Treasurership

Wallace Stearns, prominent in Young Republican affairs for several years, today became the third announced candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer of Massachusetts.

Already Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, and Miss Sybil H. Holmes, former Brookline Senator, are officially in the G. O. P. race for the office being vacated by William E. Hurley at the end of his present term. Mr. Hurley has reached the constitutional limit of three consecutive terms as State Treasurer.

Mr. Stearns has been active in Republican circles for 26 years. He was one of the founders and first President of the Young Men's Republican League of Boston, 1929-1932, one of the founders and first President of the Massachusetts State Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs, 1932-36. He also had identical connections with the New England Young Republican Council, 1935-1938 and was one of the founders of the Young Republican National Committee and the Young Republican National Federation.

A graduate of Harvard University, Mr. Stearns served for seven years as Boston Manager for Roger W. Babson, worked as an accountant in the State Auditor's office and at present is cashier of the Roxbury District Court.

Eastern Star To Honor Conant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 15—Officers of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, and Matrons and Patrons of scores of individual chapters are to attend the reception to Ernest Conant, newly elected Associated Grand Patron, at a meeting of Orient Chapter, No. 31, at the Framingham Masonic Temple tonight.

Mr. Conant is a Past Patron of Orient Chapter, and the reception was arranged by Mrs. Gladys Burr, presiding Matron, and F. Edward Wilson, presiding Patron, following the regular meeting of that Chapter.

New Research Head For Taxpayers

Elwyn E. Mariner, Managing Director of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Bureau of Municipal Research, today became Director of Research of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association. He succeeds Lieut. Frank J. Zeo, who recently joined the Army air force.

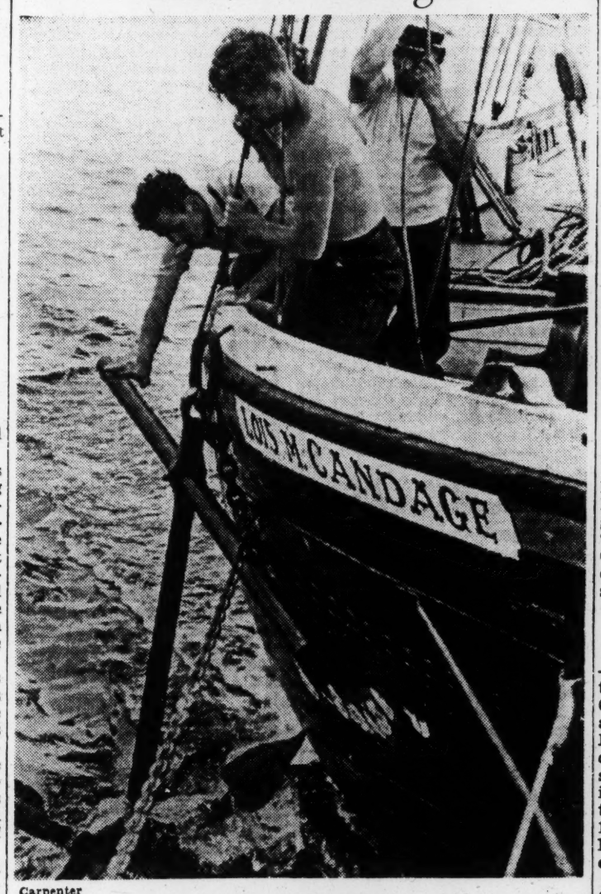
Mr. Mariner, a native of Sanford, Maine, was director of municipal research for the Ludlow Manufacturing and Sales Co., Ludlow, Mass., from 1934 to 1938. During this time he studied town government and wrote a pamphlet "Representative Town Meeting Government in Massachusetts," considered an authority on the subject in Massachusetts.

Frederick W. Ashley

WESTPORT, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Frederick William Ashley, retired Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, who passed on yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rachel Sametz, here, was a native of Mansfield, Ohio. He joined the staff of the Library of Congress in 1900, was appointed Superintendent of the Reading Room in 1915, and became Chief Assistant Librarian in 1927. He retired several years ago.

Before going to the Library of Congress, Mr. Ashley served as librarian of Morley Memorial Library in Painesville, Ohio, for two years and previously had been an instructor of Latin at St. Charles College in Missouri and at Western Reserve Academy in Hudson, Ohio. He was principal of the academy from 1892 to 1897.

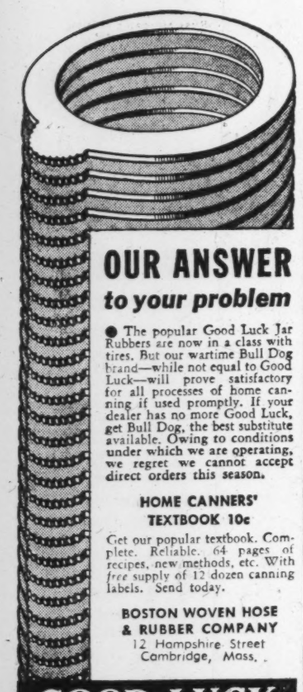
'Anchors Aweigh'



Carpenter

All Aboard for Cruise

Crewmen aboard the schooner "Lois M. Candage" hoist anchor and break out canvas as the vessel starts the seventh season of windjammer cruising in Penobscot Bay, Maine. The "Lois," flagship of the vacation fleet of Capt. Frank Swift, of Camden, Maine, has received full approval of the United States Coast Guard and Navy to sail in this unrestricted area of the Maine coast this summer.



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Chinese Art at Harvard—Androscoggin River Plan

Dane Collection on View At Fogg Museum of Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The superb Ernest B. Dane and Helen P. Dane Collection of Chinese jades, pottery, and porcelains, presented some months ago to the Fogg Museum of Art, at Harvard, is now on display in the special exhibition galleries. This sumptuous accession will greatly enrich the Asiatic collection.

There are about 300 beautifully wrought specimens of jade and crystal. They show the elaborate craftsmanship which was lavished upon semi-precious stones in the luxurious epoch of the Emperor K'ang Hsi. By this late date, eighteenth century jade carvings had shed functional responsibility, relinquished association with symbolism. In the days of K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung the ornate stone objects were prized as exquisite ornaments. The prevailing prosperity encouraged craftsmen in carving, tooling, polishing.

The lovely jade objects in the Dane Collection include jars, tea bowls, vases, incense burners, figurines, all of which show extremely patient and painstaking workmanship. Manipulating hard stone provided a challenge, the translation of rough natural material to highly polished, elaborately embellished objects of art. No small contribution to the beauty of the jade objects is the color which ranges from semi-transparent white through various greens to emerald, and deep sea green.

The patterns are abstract, fanciful, and naturalistic. There are many designs expressly executed for their complexity and for the sheer demands they made upon skill. The craftsmen show no inclination to abbreviate their efforts or to slur over any responsibilities. The attempt was lavish, the result exquisite. It is interesting to reflect that this great product of manual dexterity preceded the age of the machine which has made its devastating inroads into oriental as well as occidental handiwork.

The Dane Collection includes 60 specimens of Chün porcelain of superlative quality. This ware was made in China in the thirteenth century and is estimated among the finest of all the great manufactures of ceramics in China. Prof. Langdon Warner refers to the pieces as "noble specimens," which served as bulb dishes and flower pots for patrons of good taste. He believes that the high flower pots were used to grow little bee orchids and clusters of calamus, and that the low dishes contained narcissus and daffodils.

The Chün porcelains were among the six classic wares of the Sung Dynasty (960-1278). Their great beauty lies in the characteristic colors, a variation from blue violet to hues of red and purple. The Chinese potter controlled his color scheme to a certain point and then permitted accidentals to supervene and enrich the tone. The beauty of the Chün wares lies in color and in the robust shapes that are geometric and sturdy. They are what we today might call functional, with no intrusive or florid ornament. The Chün potteries seem paradoxically to be designed for hard substance, a contrast with the jade objects which are ornamented with extreme fussiness despite the obduracy of the material.

There are many specimens of the brown and black Tenmoku ware, which contain many subtleties of glaze and firing. There are in addition pieces of tomb equipment of the T'ang Dynasty, additional potteries of the Sung period, showing the delicate variations in manufacture and taste of this golden age of pottery.

A Parrot in Chinese Jade

In the Dane collection of Chinese art, now at the Fogg Museum.

Conservatory Night at Pops

For Saturday evening's Pop concert at Symphony Hall the New England Conservatory of Music provided a good part of a very large and warm audience, as well as a soloist, a chorus, and no fewer than three conductors.

For the first third of the program Quincy Porter, Dean of the Conservatory's faculty, was in command. After he and the sensibly coatless orchestra had disposed, with zest and brilliance, of the French Military March from Saint-Saëns' Algerian Suite, Mr. Porter found himself involved in the task of conveying through a festive bustle and clatter of late arrivals the sharply incised details of the "Magic Flute" overture and the subdued instrumentation and unemphatic discourse of his own "Music for Strings." This interesting essay in "Kammermusik," in three terse movements of outwardly early-classic shape, might have carried better in a smaller hall. It spoke the sober idiom of the discreetly dissonant twentieth-century extension of modalism. Neither in its strongly rhythmed allegri nor in its thoughtful andante did it rely heavily on the too-facile aid of standard eighteenth-century melodic patterns.

The soloist of the evening, Miss Rita La Plante ('40), was heard in Beethoven's G-major concerto under the solid guidance of Wallace Goodrich, Director of the Conservatory. To this most vernal of concertos Miss La Plante brought an easy fluency and a feminine grace that is less common among feminine pianists than might be supposed. The delicacy of her approach, and a scale of dynamic and accent that was often too intimate for the concert hall, made her performance a little un-Beethovenish; yet it had many very agreeable features and drew hearty applause.

Under the unobtrusively competent baton of Francis Findlay, supervisor of the Division of School Music, the orchestra played a "Fantasia" from Puccini's "Bohème" and, with some excellent singing from the Conservatory chorus, a "Chorus of Hommage" by Gericke and the Finale from the "Gondoliers," to end in the same festive vein as that in which concert had begun with a choral version of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever."

S. S.

'Women in Asia' On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

Mrs. C. L. Hsia, wife of the head of the Chinese News Service, New York City, and friend of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will speak on "The Position of Women in Asia," on "Spotlight on Asia," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

"Cavalcade of America" presents Paulette Goddard as Betsy Ross in an original Flag Day Drama, "The Lady and the Flag," by Norman Rosten, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Lily Pons, soprano, guest on "Great Artists" program, will sing Ponce's "Estrellita," "Summertime," from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," and the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic— "George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge— "This Thing Called Love," by Edwin Burke. Starring Michael Whalen. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
March, "Colonel Bogey"..... Alford
Overture, "The Roman Carnival" Berlioz
Concerto for Organ with String Orchestra and Timpani ..... Poulenc
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
Tarheel Fantasy ..... Melville Smith
Mexican Rhapsody ..... McBride
Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in A major ..... Liszt
Soloist: Charlotte Martin
"A Wandering Minstrel, I," from "The Mikado" ..... Sullivan
"Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes," from "The Gondoliers" ..... Sullivan
Soloist: Rulon Robison, Tenor
"Bach Goes to Town" ... Alec Templeton
Waltz from "Eugen Onielegin" ..Tchaikovsky
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory— Piano Recital by pupils of Leona Macgraw. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2, 5, 8:05. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway— "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent and Dennis Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 10. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis. 1:10, 4:35, 8:15.

Fine Arts "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 10. "A Letter From Home." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial— "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore— "March of Time," 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 6, 8:25. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3, 6:30, 7:45.

Metropolitan— "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Modern— "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Orpheum— "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr, 9:30 a. m. 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount— "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, Dennis Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Fraicis. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston— "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 10:45, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders and Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:04, 9:05.

Scollay— "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulett Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

South Station Theater— "Observe Flag Day," "March of Time —Second Episode. India's War Effort." "Photographing Rocky Mountain Big Game." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood. Training Animals for Picture Work." "Gloucester and Its Fishing Industry," lastest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. "Alias Boston Blackie." Chester Morris and Adele Mara. 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Telepix— "March of Time — India at War," "Superman," "Rio Rito's Musical Revue," "Rocky Mountain Game," "Oddities and Whimsies," "West Point Cadets," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Let's Get Tough," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason and Jack Durant. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown— "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia— "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:50. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Alston: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "House of Errors," Harry Langdon and Charles Rogers. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "North to the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:59, 8. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3:04, 9:14.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

University: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 2:40, 5:50, 9:05. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Our Russian Front." "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine." Dennis O'Keefe. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:40, 9:12. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2, 7:32.
Park: "Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:53, 8:08. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:19, 9:34.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Larceny Inc.," E. G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Major Barbara." Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 3, 8:45. "March of Time," 2:40, 8:25.

LYNN—Open-Air-Theater: "International Lady," George Brent and I. Massey. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe.

MALDEN — Granada: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey.
Maplewood: "The Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 2:50, 8:35. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 3:25, 7:10, 9:50.
Strand: "Jungle Book." Sabu. 3, 9. "Don't Get Personal," Harry Langdon. 1:55, 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 4:46, 7:47. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 3:23, 6:23, 9:23.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. "Almost Married," Robert Paige.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mr. V." Leslie Howard. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Born to Sing." Virginia Weidler. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Taylor. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Taylor. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Keep 'Em Laughing," Jack Benny and Nancy Carroll. "Sailors on Leave." William Lundigan. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Mr. V." Leslie Howard. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 2:09, 7:54. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 3:44, 9:24.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 4:11, 6:30, 9:50. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 2:15, 8.

Trial Lagoons In Experiment On Pollution

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 15—Androscoggin River Valley residents are hopeful that something good will come from current efforts toward elimination of the sulphite paper mill waste that has so polluted river waters the past several summers.

Faced with the prospect of another summer of contending with the obnoxious odor from the pollution—an odor so strong it has discolored paint on houses and silverware in restaurants and homes—residents of the Valley were pleased to learn construction of a trial lagoon at Rumford is under way.

In a survey of the river and its pollution, Metcalfe & Eddy, Boston engineers, found three pulp and paper mills, Brown Company of Berlin, Oxford Paper Company of Rumford, and International Paper Company at Livermore Falls chiefly responsible for the condition. Their report recommended a lagoon system whereby the sulphite wastes would be run off into lagoons or storage basins, kept there pending cooler and higher water and then released under conditions less likely to result in the present disagreeable conditions.

The engineers made their report to the Maine Sanitary Water Board. As time elapsed without apparent action beyond the stage of studying the report, the Attorney General disclosed the State is preparing legal action against the chief offenders, and it has been announced bills in equity will be filed despite the fact experimental work now is under way to test the efficiency of the lagoon system.

War Takes Key Men

Maine has experienced a big turnover in her State House personnel, the result of the draft and the acceptance of Army commissions by several key men in the State government. The situation is one to which the Governor and Council must give considerable thought. For instance, Stephen F. Leo, administrative assistant to the Governor and generally regarded as his "right hand man" and perhaps political advisor as well, has been drafted. The Governor's secretary, Harry M. Putnam, a former Portland attorney, has accepted an Air Corps commission, as have State Finance Commissioner Frederick G. Payne and Secretary of State Frederick Robie and Joel Earnest, Commissioner of Health and Welfare, all of whom have left the employ of the State after several years of service. Early in the Sewell Administration another established State official, tax assessor Frank S. Holley, resigned.

Outlook in Politics

With the primaries over, it can be expected that Republican and Democratic campaigners will get down to serious business. Despite the unusually quiet primaries, Maine invariably wakes up to a lively campaign prior to the September election, and Maine Democrats particularly are known to be planning an active campaign.

Some party leaders are convinced there is a real chance, this year, to upset the Republican regime. They believe the gas shortage will cut the rural vote and they feel that in George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker, they have a candidate who will attract many voters from the Republican ranks. In Maine it goes without saying that a Democrat can win an election only if the Republicans support him.

Mr. Lane has attended enthusiastic meetings in Cumberland, Oxford and Sagadahoc counties where his reception has been a source of gratification among those who urged his candidacy and prevailed upon him to change his mind after the convention and accept the nomination.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street— Paintings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through June 30.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street— Exhibition of Currier and Ives prints.

Fine Arts Theater—Circus photographs by George Brinton Beal. Through June.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street— Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street —Art by Boston public school. Through July.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal, porcelain and pottery. Designs for the Theater in Modern Times. French XIX century paintings and drawings, recent gifts of Grenville L. Winthrop. Class of 1886. Students' work in drawing and painting. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University— Retrospective exhibition of Massachusetts Federal Art Project. Through June 26.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. American Rooms in miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). Through July 4. Museum School Alumni exhibition, paintings and sculptures (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Throughout the summer. Exhibition devoted to Paul Revere. Through August 2.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace —Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Paintings. Through July 1.

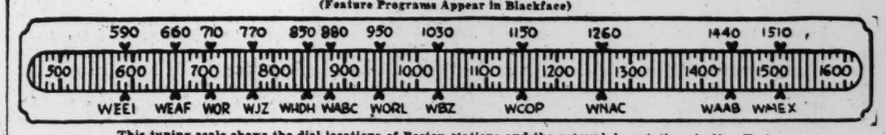
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum — Baroque paintings by Italian artists. Through June 30.

Waltham: Gore Place — Sculptures and flower pictures by Geneva Mercer. Through July.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—June exhibition of embroideries by Anna Lesyonsi and sculpture by Elizabeth McClean Smith. Through June 24.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee .....
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	New York - Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	Talk: Dance Matinee ....
4:00	Interview	Home Topics	"Backstage Wife"	New York--Pittsburgh	"Help Uncle Sam!" ....
4:15	Victory at Home ..	Air Express	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Spotlight on Asia.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Young Widder Brown".	New York-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Musical Camera	Afternoon Symphony ...	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	Preview	Afternoon Symphony ...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30	Songs: "Orchid" ..	"Superman"; sketch ...	Jack Dalton, songs....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Studio program	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk ....
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; Defense ..
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Studio program	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today ..	Soldiers-Sailors' Quiz ..	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports program .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	Songs for Supper	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Charro Gil Trio ..	"Hi, Lo, Jack";	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"...	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	The Lone Ranger	"We Present"; music ..	"Red Ryder"; drama ..	Sherman Freeman's Or.
7:45	serial drama	Local programs	"Frontline Headlines"	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz..	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America..	"Sizing Up the News"...	Jose Dominguez' Orch...
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz..	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America..	"State Guards Day"	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz..	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music: News	"True or False"; quiz..	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama .....
9:00	Theater: Merle	Radio Forum	Great Artists: Lily Pons,	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Oberon; George	Radio Forum	soprano; orchestra	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30	Brent in "You	"Blind Date"	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album .....
9:45	Belong to Me"	"Blind Date"	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	Classical Album .....
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Lum 'n' Abner	William Miller, Reinhold	Raymond Gram Swing....	News report .....
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	Swing Parade	Schmidt, vocalists	"Petroleum Shortage" ..	Dance orchestra .....
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	America Marches	"Hot Copy"; drama....	"Music That Endures";	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	News	"Hot Copy"; drama....	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News Analysis	Studio program	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	Rideout; Music	Studio program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30	Master Works of	Studio program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	Music; orchestra .	Studio program	Music You Want	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Music	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer".....	News	News; Music	Fiesta; Music	.....
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	N. E. Fellowship	Reveille Roundup	News Comment	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	N. E. Fellowship; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Adrian O'Brien, Songs...	Chet Gaylord, Songs	News Service	News reports .....
8:15	Caroline Clarke ...	Songs	Military band	George and Dixie	Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands...	"Musical Toast"	Ruth Moss: Interview ...	Post Exchange" .....
8:45	riety Show; News.	News	"Musical Toast"	Ruth Moss: Interview	Dick MacIntyre's Or. ..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue .	Fishermen's Time	News; Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	"Scarlet Letter" ..	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Funny Money Man"...	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	Tune Time	"The Breakfast Club"...	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Harvey & Del"; sk.	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News: Recorded....	Studio talk .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Helen Hiett, News.....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Shop"..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch ..	Choir Loft	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	Food Fair	Hymn Recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch .	Dramatization	Shopping: Music; songs.
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	"Second Husband"; sk...	"The Bartons"; sketch..	N. E. Cupboard	"It's Nice to Know" ...
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News: record.	Organ recital .....
11:30	Bright Horizons: sk.	"John's Other Wife"...	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Yankee House Party....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch.	Yankee House Party....	Sports reports .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum ..	Boake Carter, News.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch..	Italian Melodies	"Judy and Jane"	Gene and Glenn	The Town Crier .....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	Quiz Show	News Service	Defense Talk; Music....	Circle Ranch Boys.....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Farm and Market News	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Program	Musical Program .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington News	Home Forum: Talk	News Service	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk...	Joline, Songs	"Tapestry Musicale" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital .....
1:45	"Road of Life"	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	"The Playgoer" .....
2:00	Serial drama	Keith Bennett's Orch...	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program" ..
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; 'Book Ends'	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program" ..
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Air Express Music.....	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Dance Matinee; popular
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch....	baseball game	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	News; "Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Dance Matinee .....
3:45	"Keyboard Concert"	Southernaires; quartet ..	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	baseball game	"Price Control"; Songs.
4:00	Jerry Wayne, Songs	Talk and Music.....	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Help Uncle Sam!" .....
4:15	"Mosaic"; Organ ..	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular
4:30	Living History	Air Express; Musicale...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	recordings .....
4:45	Press News	Musicale; News	"Young Widder Brown".	baseball game	Dance Matinee; record'gs
5:00	Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony ...	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony ...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30	Recordings; Songs .	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, Songs....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News reports; Defense .
6:00	News comments ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen .	News; War Comments ..	Herb Lewis, Songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Town Crier" ...
6

Pétain-Laval Plan Based Upon French 'Traditions'

Continued from Page 1

tivator, not as Chief of State took part. He supported the peasants in their desire to elect their own local representatives, arguing that the freely given vote is valuable in social questions.

These are symptomatic expressions of the desire of the French public to maintain their own institutions and not to be forced by the necessities of the moment into too vigorous a form of directed economy.

Information regarding the "new European order" has lately become abundant.

The President of the German Institute for Economic Study gave a lecture in Paris to which the newspapers gave wide publicity on "the economy of large spaces" in which he pictures an era of "unprecedented prosperity" for a Europe of collaboration.

Another German professor has been giving lectures throughout Unoccupied France on Franco-German collaboration under the auspices of local groups.

Berlin, Frankfurt, and Hamburg newspapers are now also on sale in Unoccupied France.

Axis Makes Strongest Drive To Get Forces Into Tobruk

Continued from Page 1

sistance during which they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Withdrawal from Bir Hacheim also enables the United Nations to concentrate their forces against the main German thrust and particularly frees a large portion of RAF fighter strength previously concentrating on trying to relieve pressure on the Free French for operations against the main enemy supply lines.

No exact comparison of the strength of opposing sides is possible. Nearly three weeks of intermittent tank warfare has cost both sides heavily in armor. The British, however, owing to their excellent recovery repair system and constant arrival of replacements have somewhat bettered their initial margin of tank strength which remains the most important single factor in the campaign. On the other hand, Axis forces appear to have considerable numerical advantage in motorized and other forms of infantry, headed by the German 90th Division and supported by six Italian divisions, and have large quantities of antitank artillery, including powerful 88 millimeters and 105s. Besides the main forces in Knightbridge-Acroma area there appears to be certain Axis forces, mainly, Italian, but stiffened with two German brigades in the coastal sector west of Galazala facing the South Africans.

Air-Power Status

In the air the picture is not clear. Although presumably the Axis has more planes, save for Stuka dive-bombing in the front lines and ground-strafing in the same area, the enemy air activity appears to be on more restricted scale than that of the RAF, which continues costly but highly effective low altitude attacks on enemy supply columns throughout the forward area.

Although the Germans retain the initiative in the main battle, the British show their attacking power in various local operations, most notably a column of the 15th Division, which holds the line below the South Africans, and two days ago attacked Italian positions on Trigh Capuzzo west of Mteifel. Elsewhere patrols continue to harry the enemy's rear and bring in prisoners.

The Free French chief in the Mideast, Gen. Georges Catroux, today pointed out to correspondents that the heroic Bir Hacheim resistance, aside from the purely military aspect, has much political importance, having done much toward rehabilitating the prestige of French arms in the eyes of the world and stimulating morale and the spirit of resistance throughout Vichy and Occupied France where people eagerly followed details in accounts given by British Broadcasting Corporation French language radiocasts. General Catroux cited Bir Hacheim as proof of French eagerness to fight and expressed the hope that henceforth they would receive adequate arms and opportunities wherewith to translate this spirit into action.

King and Queen View Rich Reclaimed Land

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth toured the Cambridgeshire fen country by automobile and barge Saturday. It was the first visit a reigning sovereign had made to this remote part of the country in centuries.

The King and Queen saw thousands of acres of new land which has been reclaimed and which will produce tons of foodstuffs. Both commented on the richness of the earth which for many years has lain under several feet of water. Much of the reclaimed land now is growing sugar beets.

Yorkshire Miners Return to Pits

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—More than 2,000 miners who have been on strike at the Wooley colliery at Darton, Yorkshire, decided yesterday to resume work pending negotiations.

Other pits in the Barnsley area where there were disputes began work again during the week end and it is expected that 5,500 striking miners in the Cumberland coal field will return to work this week.

25 Nations Joining In Rotary Parley

TORONTO, June 15 (AP)—Despite wars and travel restrictions more than 25 nations will be represented when 8,000 delegates come to Toronto June 21 to attend the thirty-third annual five-day convention of Rotary International.

The Rotarians—about 6,000 from the United States, 1,600 from Canada and 400 from other countries—will discuss ways they can further assist in the United Nations' war effort, an official said.

The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, will officially open the convention, Monday, June 22.

Explosion in Azores Kills Six Workmen

HORTA, The Azores, June 15 (AP)—An explosion Saturday killed six workmen and destroyed installations of the Fayal Coal Supply Company, agents for the Shell Oil Company. A number of workmen were injured.

DEAR DAD:

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•

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•

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D. "ABDUL," bump toe elasticized spectator pump. Brown-and-white, blue and white, patent and white, wheat-and-tan. High heels 6.95

Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor

Axis Striving to Sever Vital Allied Supply Lines

Continued from Page 1

ish convoys negotiating the perilous passage between Africa and Sardinia resulted in the sinking of two cruisers and a destroyer and damage to five other warships, including an aircraft carrier and a battleship. Thus far there has been no confirmation of the Italian claim from any other source.

Rome said the heavy blows were struck Sunday when Italian torpedo planes, bombers, and fighters swarmed upon one convoy protected by two aircraft carriers and other warships, and the action was resumed early Monday.

The special announcement identified the warships only as "enemy" vessels. However, a little earlier the regular High Command communiqué had told of "violent air and naval action with two large, strongly escorted British convoys" which obviously were the same involved in the later Italian claim of success.

The unconfirmed Italian special announcement listed these enemy losses:

Sunk: two cruisers, one destroyer, four steamers.

Heavily damaged: an aircraft carrier, a battleship, two cruisers, a destroyer, four steamers.

In the running battle, the Italians admitted the loss of 20 planes, and the High Command said that among the missing crews were two Air Force commanders and two squadron commanders.

Fifteen planes defending the convoy were shot down, it was said.

The Italian report said the fight took place "between Tunis and Sardinia."

Sardinia flanks the convoy route past the bulging coastline of Tunisia, allowing a passage only a little over 100 miles wide.

Libyan Front

In the battle of Libya the British Eighth Army, after fighting determinedly against German armored forces attempting to drive a coastal wedge between Tobruk and its western defenses at El Gazala, is "counterattacking vigorously," British headquarters in Cairo announced.

"Heavy fighting continues," the communiqué said, indicating that despite the counter thrusts of Lieut. Gene. Neil M. Ritchie's forces, the Germans were still pressing strongly.

"The enemy are attacking our positions near Acroma in an attempt to isolate the troops remaining in the El Gazala salient."

El Gazala is nearly 40 miles west of Tobruk.

"The battle has become fluid, with the Germans attacking northward from Trigh Capuzzo and our mobile forces in turn attacking their rear from the south.

"The enemy has been cleared from eastward of Al Adem.

"The Eighth Army is counter-attacking vigorously and is in process of adjusting its dispositions to meet developments."

The communiqué would seem to indicate that, despite the British counterattacks, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's land forces had opened an assault on British supply lines extending nearly 200 miles back into Egypt.

The Italian High Command declared that Axis forces in the Libyan Desert had bypassed the British near Acroma and driven to the Mediterranean coast west of Tobruk. British forces remaining to the west of the next Axis gap were said to be encircled.

Russian Fleet

Moscow dispatches said the Soviet Black Sea Fleet had brought aid to the hard-pressed Sevastapol garrison by laying down a barrage which took a heavy toll of Axis assault forces.

The battle in the tightly drawn siege lines around the Crimean port and on the front east of Kharkov in the Ukraine apparently were continuing with undiminished intensity.

However, there were no further reports of German gains on either front since Sunday dispatches which said the Germans had pushed forward in some sectors at Kharkov and turned loose a full-scale onslaught against Sevastopol in an attempt to smash the Russian defense by sheer weight of men and armor.

Dispatches from the Crimean flank of the battlefront did not identify the warships whose guns were reported in action for the first time since June 5 when the new battle for Sevastopol began.

The principal units of the Black Sea Fleet are the cruisers Red Crimea and Red Caucasus which played an important part earlier in the Russian recapture of Kerch and Feodosiya last fall.

The warships previously had been engaged in maintaining a line of supply and communications for the port and naval base which has been cut off by land since last fall. Naval infantry has been in action ashore for some time.

The Germans were reported to have bolstered their assault forces with strong reserve strength including units shifted from other fronts. Their former timetable of attack—from 5 a. m., to 9 p. m.—was said to have given way to 24-hour-a-day assault.

The German High Command reported stubborn resistance at Sevastopol, but said Red Army units had been thrown out of several positions.

In the battle east of Kharkov, the Nazis maintained, "remnants of the beaten enemy" were destroyed and 25,000 prisoners taken.

The Germans reported increased action all along the Soviet front.

Russian attacks east of Kursk, in a sector south of Moscow, and on the Volkhov Front south of Leningrad, were declared to have been repelled, while the Germans said their own local assaults "in the rear area" of the central and northern sectors "took a favorable turn." Regular Red Army troops, as well as guerrillas, were said to have participated.

The Russian attacks below Leningrad were described as "fairly strong" and the fighting heavy.

In London, informed military quarters declared the main German attack in Russia had not yet been started despite the intensity of the action around Kharkov andd Sevastopol.

A general German offensive is believed impending, however, and London expects that soon Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock will smash at the Russians on a 220-imle front from Kharkov to the Black Sea.

The Germans are attempting to clear their rear in the Crimea by attacking Sevastopol, but informed London quarters said they might not wait for the fall of that naval fortress before beginning their grand attack.

By a Staff Artist

Strategy of Black Sea Region

Important area of Southeastern Europe where United States bombers and Russian warships have struck blows against Axis power. Four American bombers landed in Turkey on their way back to secret bases after presumably attacking Nazi bases in Russia and possibly the Rumanian oil fields. The battleship indicates the position of Russian warships which shelled German besiegers of Sevastopol.

U. S. Has New Plan To Combat U-Boats

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., June 15

New ideas "which give promise of success" in combatting submarines will be put into effect in a sea area of 672,000 miles shortly, Admiral J. L. Kauffman said here today.

"We are moving into a new plant that will enable us to reproduce on greatly enlarged charts and boards a very full picture of the war situation in this area," he said.

"This will show at all times the reported movements of enemy submarines and the disposition of our air and surface craft combatting them, together with the movements of merchant vessels within the area. The situation throughout the Gulf sea frontier will be known to us from minute to minute."

New U. S. Front?

Official silence cloaks the mission of four United States bombers which were reported forced down June 12 in Turkey. This silence has tended to confirm the belief, both in Washington and in London, that the United States has opened a new air front in the Eastern Mediterranean to attack the Axis from the rear.

Observers in London, for instance, said if the bombers had been on a routine ferry flight to Russia, India, or China a quick announcement of their purpose probably would have been forthcoming.

London sources also said the reports that each of the big bombers had a full crew also seemed to preclude the ferry theory and supported speculation that the planes were operating from a United Nations' air base for attacks against Germany in the Balkans and perhaps on the southern Russian front.

Dispatches from Ankara said 21 United States airmen whose bombers made forced landings in Turkey after reported raids on German-held Black Sea bases and possibly Rumanian oil fields had given an account of their flight to United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt.

The Ambassador interviewed the airmen, who have been interned by the Turkish Government.

Both American and British authorities in Ankara declined any statement concerning the flight by the Americans, but the airmen were reported to have raided Odessa and Nikolaev, German-occupied Russian ports on the Black Sea, and in all probability the nearby Rumanian oil fields.

Officially, all information was lacking on why the craft were flying over Turkish territory, where they came from or where they were going.

Aleutians

Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's delegate to Congress, cautioned in Washington Sunday night against a complacent view of the Japanese occupation of Attu in the Aleutian Islands as the absence of further military reports indicated the enemy still held that rocky atoll.

The island, sparsely settled by Indians, is of earthquake-fissured rock but Mr. Dimond envisioned the possibility that the Japanese might be able to build landing fields with mats and move in planes.

If the occupation could be exploited in this manner, Mr. Dimond said in an interview, it might prove "one of the most serious developments of the whole war" and "we would find our work cut out for us." If a fleet of airplanes could be operated from Attu, Mr. Dimond declared, the Japanese could move speedily to wipe out the naval base at Dutch Harbor and launch an offensive at Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska.

The prevalence of fog reduces the military value of the little island but Mr. Dimond said that this phase had been generally exaggerated and that the Aleutians were comparatively free of fog for the most part in June, July, and August. It was understod, however, that American pilots had encountered fog there and for more than 24 hours had been able to obtain only occasional glimpses of the surface of the sea.

Meanwhile Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the Lexington, reported in San Diego, Calif., that 139 officers and men had been lost in the sinking of the big aircraft carrier in the Coral Sea battle, May 8.

The Japanese, incidentally, announced that their naval forces had sunk a cruiser of the San Francisco type and a submarine in the Battle of Midway Island in addition to losses previously reported inflicted on the United States Fleet.

There was no confirmation of such a claim from any source. The United States Navy Department has listed American losses in the battle as one destroyer sunk and an aircraft carrier damaged. The Japanese previously had reported the sinking of two American aircraft carriers.

China Front

Chungking admits that an invasion column of Japanese striking into Kiangsi Province from the east has penetrated into Kwangfeng, 25 miles beyond the Chekiang border, cutting the Chinese-held central section of the Kiangsi-Chekiang rail line to less than 100 miles.

A Chinese communiqué said the Japanese first wedged into the city Saturday night and that fierce hand-to-hand fighting was continuing in the streets.

The Japanese claimed they had driven 25 miles deeper into Kiangsi from the East, reporting the capture of Shangjao (Kwangsin), 50 miles by railroad from the Chekiang border.

Loss of Yushan, mid-way rail station between the border and Kwangfeng, also was acknowledged by the Chinese. It said the Japanese drove into the town Friday under cover of bombing and artillery fire.

This force was said to have split into two columns, striking on to Shachichieh and Patuchieh, where it was reported stopped.

Striking at the western base of Japan's Kiangsi-Chekiang Province offensive, Chinese troops have captured positions just across the Kan River from Nanchang, invader-held Capital of Kiangsi, the China Central Daily News reported.

Darwin Raided

Darwin, Australia's North Coast base, was raided by Japanese warplanes today for the third successive day and a few casualties resulted, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced. The raid was carried out by 27 bombers escorted by fighters, the largest force yet to reach Darwin in the series of assaults over the week end.

The Japanese attacked Darwin also Saturday and Sunday.

Allied fliers attacked a formation of 18 to 25 Japanese fighters over Darwin Sunday and shot down four.

The Japanese fighter squadron, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said, apparently was covering a formation of bombers lurking off the coast to repeat Saturday's assault on Darwin.

Twenty-seven bombers, escorted by 12 to 15 fighters, participated in Saturday's raid—the first aimed at Darwin in seven weeks. One Japanese plane and one Allied plane were shot down during the assault, which was said to have caused little damage and no casualties.

On the offensive side of the picture, the Allies reported their planes made a night attack on a Japanese base at Sohana, a small island in the Solomon group about 800 miles northeast of the Australian mainland.

U-Boat Zone

Germany's answer to Allied threats of a second front this year is to be an extension of unrestricted submarine warfare over the entire North Atlantic directly to the United States Coast, the German Radio announced June 13.

"Every ship which enters this zone after June 26, will expose itself to destruction," said the announcement, which was heard in New York by CBS.

The Berlin radiocast defined the forbidden zone as follows:

"From the Belgian coast 3 degrees east, over 62 degrees north, 3 degrees east and 68 degrees north, 10 degrees west to the coast of Greenland along 68 degrees north; Then along the Greenland coast to Cape Farewell and from there to Cape Harrison; thence along the coast of Canada, the United States of America to Key West; from there along 20 degrees north, 60 degrees west, 45 degrees north, 20 degrees west and 45 degrees north, 5 degrees west and then to the French coast at 37 degrees, 30 minutes north."

This charted a line running north from the Belgian coast through the center of the North Sea, then westward to include the waters about Iceland and Greenland, then south along the Canadian and United States shores to the West Indies.

Meanwhile the loss of 13 merchant ships in the Western Atlantic last week, and one Sunday swelled the toll of Allied and neutral shipping taken by enemy U-boats in that area to 265 craft.

More than 365 crewmen and passengers in last week's reported attacks were rescued. Sixteen persons were lost and 61 were reported missing.

Sinkings last week included 7 United States ships, 2 British, 1 Norwegian, 1 Brazilian, 1 Swedish and 1 unidentified Allied. A small Dutch vessel was sunk Sunday.

RAF Attacks

An American volunteer with the Royal Air Force—Squadron Leader W. B. Cooper of St. Petersburg, Fla.—was credited today with sinking two German supply ships off the coast of Holland Sunday night.

Squadron Leader Cooper, piloting an American-made Hudson bomber, spotted a three-ship convoy off Den Helder, the Air Ministry News Service said.

Davis' Policy

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the new Office of War Information, declared here that in the past there has been too many conflicts in information on specific subjects handled by Government officials.

Mr. Davis, appointed to the new post Saturday by President Roosevelt, mentioned the varying pronouncements by officials of the gasoline and rubber supply situation as examples of the mishandling of information, and asserted there "has also been a dearth of information on some subjects which skirt close to military information but do not quite touch it."

The keystones of his policy, Mr. Davis said, will be "to give more news and to clarify news."

Carrier's Superiority Proved in Coral Battle

A Chicago Tribune reporter, Stanley Johnston, was the only American correspondent aboard the Lexington when the United States aircraft carrier was sunk in the Coral Sea. He continues his description of the battle in the following copyrighted article released through the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 15—I had long believed the aircraft carrier was superior to any other craft afloat as a naval weapon, but not until I had seen the two carriers in our task force in action in the developing stages of the epic battle of the Coral Sea did I understand how deadly a modern aircraft carrier can be, and how much superior to any other type of vessel it has become. The demonstration was a convincing one. For within a period of 11 hours our pilots, gunners, and carrier crews, on the day of May 4, destroyed more warships, transports, and auxiliary vessels than ever before have been wrecked by airplanes in a single sustained bombardment. . . .

We had been out of Pearl Harbor for two weeks, cruising fast and on a secret course that always kept us out of sight of islands where unfriendly eyes might mark our passing, when we arrived in Coral Sea waters. It was about April 30 that we had first evidence that we were in a battle area.

At that time, of course, we did not understand that the Japanese had sent one strong carrier task force to hold the Jomard Pass and a second striking prong far eastward around the Solomon Island group to seize control of the Coral Sea waters. We only knew that they were beginning to take an interest in Australia, and we had heard that an invasion fleet was heading toward Port Moresby, on New Guinea. . . .

Scout Spots Ships

We were moving northwest, approaching the Solomons, the afternoon of May 3 when a scout called the carrier:

". . . Concentration enemy shipping Tulagi Harbor."

Tulagi is the capital of the Solomon Islands, which are nominally British territory. It is the one good harbor of the entire Solomon group. . . .

Our augmented task force had been taken over by Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher when we joined the second carrier, cruiser, destroyer squadron. He made his headquarters on the second carrier which I must not name for reasons of national security. The information brought in by the scout pilots was detailed to Admiral Fletcher and to Admiral Fitch, who conferred briefly. . . .

We learned the general plan that night after dinner. Conferences with all the squadron commanders were called aboard both carriers. The admirals hoped to catch the enemy at dawn and shatter them with torpedo and dive bombers. . . .

Sense of Power

I stood on the flight deck and looked at the fleet, drawn in close together. It was a wonderful sight, one I'll never forget. Sliding along as we were at terrific speed for ocean vessels, one got a magnificent sense of power. . . .

"General quarters"—the "man all stations call"—also a combination gong and trumpet signal over the ship's loudspeaker, awakened us long before dawn.

No land was in sight, we still were speeding over a starlit sea, the other ships being visible chiefly through the phosphorence from their wakes. . . .

"We are running in close to Guadalcanal" (large mountainous island south of Tulagi), the pilots were told, "and from the point where you will take off it will be a 120-mile shot straight north to Tulagi Harbor. Go up over the mountains of Guadalcanal and come down out of them in your dives for the Japs. Then come home the same way."

"We found the harbor a busy place crowded with ships," one dive bomber told me when he returned from this raid less than an hour after his initial departure. "Everything was in there from cruisers to rafts. Lighters were carrying troops and equipment from the troop ships to the shore. One of those troop ships was at least a 20,000 tonner and the others were in the six to eight thousand ton classes."

Apparently the first Japanese warning was the moan of an overspeeding engine as the scouts and heavy dive bombers came plunging straight down from their height. Special targets had been selected by the squadron leaders before these dives started, the largest transport; the three cruisers, one being a heavy cruiser type; three destroyers alongside a seaplane tender, another destroyer anchored alone, being marked for first assaults. . . .

Sitting back on the carrier with the ship's officers and the fighter pilots who didn't go out with the first wave of bombers, we heard the calm voices of the squadron leaders selecting targets and announcing that they were on their way. . . .

Whole Harbor Churned

"That whole harbor was being churned up when I looked last," one man said. . . .

At least two heavy bombs fell smack on the decks of the heavy cruiser, the last of the dive bomber pilots said. . . . It began to settle at once, he reported. Explosions among the smaller craft tossed lighters into the air, spilled men into the water, and shattered to splinters the wooden auxiliary vessels.

Two torpedoes struck the grouped tender and the three destroyers. When the smoke cleared, one destroyer already was under water. A second was turning over, and the tender was seen to be in trouble, this flier said. . . .

The pilots re-formed, as the last of their bombs, torpedoes, and ammunition was exhausted, and when noses were counted they found that not a one was missing.

The carrier had continued to steam in on Guadalcanal while the planes were fighting, so that the return journey for the fliers was only 80 miles—or about half an hour's flight. The formations were as tight and as full, we noted with amazed thanks, when they came into sight as when they left us. . . .

By 11 a. m. the entire force had taken off again to finish the work in the harbor.

'Mazie to Carrier'

"Maizie to carrier," came in a call from a dive bomber squadron leader 20 minutes after the second take-off. "You should see this harbor. Ships damaged in first raid now sunk or run ashore and burning. The tender and destroyer have disappeared—sunk. One cruiser and a transport are just leaving the harbor. We'll take them."

The planes caught the two in the harbor mouth. Direct hits seen by more than a dozen pilots and several heavy bombs that hit in the water close beside it, sank the transport in a matter of seconds. . . .

Anti-aircraft fire from shore installations and from two cruisers that had gotten to sea and were steaming parallel to each other about three miles apart was heavy. Down the squadrons went into a combined torpedo-dive bomber attack.

Both vessels went into what the pilots called "their snake dances," zigzagging and twisting. A torpedo plane attack by six machines was avoided when one of the cruisers managed to turn its stern after the missiles had been dropped and all six churned on parallel to the Japanese boat without hitting it. But the dive bombers went down on the same vessel as it held its straight course to avoid the torpedoes. Seven heavy bombs dropped on and beside it where they had the effect of a mine on the hull, took effect. It lost way and began to heel over.

Part of the reason for the failure of the torpedo plane attack was the bold interference of a single Japanese seaplane fighter. Its pilot dived in among the torpedo bombers, turning and firing in all directions to divert them. . . .

Not Yet Completed

Returning for the second time to the carrier the pilots reported the job not yet completed. At 3:30 p. m. 18 dive bombers, escorted for the first time by two teams of fighters, got away to finish the work.

Ice Cream Fire Sale Aboard Lexington

By the Associated Press

Livermore, Calif., June 15

They had a fire sale on ice cream as the Aircraft Carrier Lexington lay stricken in the Coral Sea battle.

After the Japanese attacked without causing much damage, Lieut. Frank Gill related, crew men assembled as usual in the ship's store to buy ice cream cones.

Presently, however, a fire from broken gasoline lines flared up. The storekeeper started offering double-header cones for a nickel.

When it became apparent that the ship would have to be abandoned, the storekeeper started giving ice cream away. Some of the boys filled their tin helmets, and gobbled the cream as they made their way to the deck and prepared to go over the side.

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Japan's Naval Power Blunted by Losses

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If the reported losses inflicted on the Japanese Navy during the past six months are correct, the Nipponese will have good cause to think twice before attempting further operations involving naval support in strength.

But the Japanese are not through. Their losses have only blunted their strength. Yet it is significant that the category in which they have suffered the highest damage is that of aircraft carriers, on which they have so far placed a major reliance.

Although the Japanese losses in the Coral Sea and Midway Island can be fairly accurately deduced, it is still difficult to assess Japan's present naval strength. The reason is that no accurate information as to Japan's initial naval strength has been available to the Western Powers.

No navy could withstand the extent of casualties in warcraft which Japan is reported to have suffered in the Pacific war's two sea battles without being forced to some curtailment in operations.

Heavy Drain on Navy

Since Dec. 7, the Japanese Navy has fared none too well. Aside from its battleship strength, its fighting ships have been used unsparingly to support various seaborne expeditionary forces. And at times, these resources seemed recklessly exposed to carry out Japan's well-known determination to see a project through regardless of losses.

We can strike an approximate balance sheet.

Since Japan abrogated the Washington 5-5-3 treaty in 1936, there has been no trustworthy information concerning the strength of its Navy. Various rumors have been circulated that large battleships and cruisers armed with 12-inch guns having been laid down, but as the Navy Department once admitted to a Congressional Committee, authentic information is hard to obtain.

According to the best available data when the war began, Japan was credited with 10 battleships in operation 4 to 8 building; 7 to 9 carriers built and 7 to 9 building; 45 cruisers built, and 55 building; 126 destroyers built, and 138 building; 70 submarines built, and 80 building.

Estimates on Losses

In contrast with this the Navy has just totaled its communiqués on its score against Japan's Navy. It shows four Japanese battleships damaged, but the total put out of action may run to six.

Ten Japanese aircraft carriers appear to be out of operation, half of them sunk.

You can take your choice as to whether the total of Japanese cruisers out of action is the 35 reported by the Navy or a total of 49 which some estimates gave for this category of ships that have been rendered unfit for immediate combat duty.

The Navy says that seven Japanese submarines have been sunk since Pearl Harbor. Some estimates from scanning the reports of individual sea actions raise the total to 13, with an additional 5 damaged. Estimates in the number of destroyers sunk agree at somewhere around 30.

These losses represent a considerable reduction in Japan's naval strength, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that its building facilities for turning out replacements are limited, and essential materials must come from stock piles that have been laboriously amassed in recent years and which cannot begin to supply the yawning maw of war. If the United States, whose output of steel exceeds that of the rest of the world, must carefully allocate this commodity, there is no doubt that Japan's inability to get steel replacements is at least more hard felt.

Reliance on Air Power

It is now only too apparent that Japan took a leaf out of Germany's book and put its faith in the striking force of air power. All previous estimates of Japan's air strength, both afloat and ashore, are now seen to have been erroneous. It is now believed that instead of having 7 to 9 carriers available for use, the number was perhaps 18.

Not all were adequate for use as all-purpose carriers, as many were converted from merchant vessels and fast tankers, in which Japan has specialized for some years. However, they served the purpose of transporting planes to areas where they could administer crushing blows.

Another point to be observed is the relatively slight loss in battleships suffered by Japan. This fact seems to be due to the comparatively infrequent exposure of this class of ship to attack and leads to two surmises based on widely varying premises. Either Japan has lost faith in their usefulness or is husbanding its meager store against a day when its fleet will set out in full strength in an all-out attempt to obtain mastery of the Pacific.

There was a report recently that battleships accompanied the ill-fated expedition which Japan threw against Midway, but there has been no official confirmation of this assertion which was made during the heat of the engagement.

Allies on Upward Trend

Taking such information as has been a matter of official report from Washington as being on the conservative side—there is no question but that Japan's naval strength has been seriously affected, whereas that of the United States, despite some losses, is on the upward trend.

So what is to be the next move of the Japanese Navy?

Time is marching on and delivering telling blows on Japan's military and economic resources. No nation can continue to live indefinitely on its stock piles.

Japan is daily delivering desperate assaults in China at the cost of thousands of its soldiers. It lives in daily fear of air attack on the homeland, and seems to have shot its bolt in the drive to the south.

The defeated Midway project turns out to have been no hit-and-run affair; it was a major expedition designed to overpower and obtain a foothold from which Hawaii could be threatened with consequent pinning of United States' naval strength down to activities which would relieve pressure on the Mandated Islands and Japanese operations in the South Seas.

It now develops that Japan has established itself in far away Attu at the western tip of the Aleutians. This operation alone will require diversion of considerable naval strength to maintain supply lines.

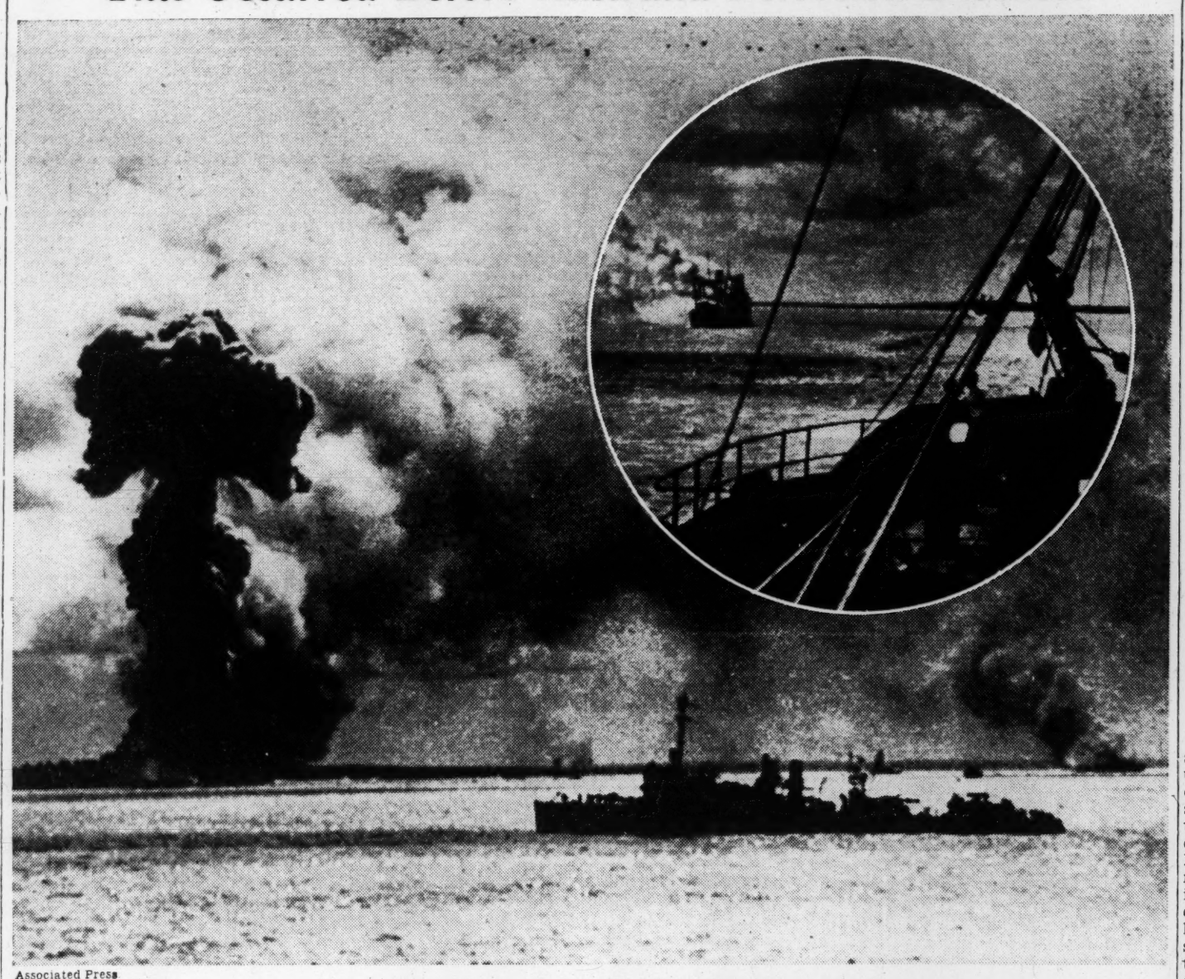
But the Japanese are nothing if not persistent and can be expected to strike again. However, they are apt pupils, except when the lesson is warped out of focus by matters connected with the necessity of maintaining the all essential "face."

Midway entailed a loss of "face" as well as ships. Perhaps the power of United States air strength was a lesson which overshadowed "face," and Midway will be left alone for the present.

Alaska may prove to be Japan's next objective if the Japanese are allowed time to gather new strength. Should they make such a move, it is to be hoped they will meet with a reception equally as warm as that accorded at Midway.

In the meanwhile, it would appear that right now is a propitious time for the United States Navy to start the drive that will begin pushing the Japanese back into their island empire where they belong.

This Occurred Before Australia Perfected Defenses



Associated Press

After Japanese Raid on Port Darwin

United States destroyer patrols a scene of destruction at Port Darwin, Australia, in the early days of the war, after Japanese raiders had dropped their bombs. Smoke column at left is from an exploding Australian ship said to have been loaded with bombs. Smoking between this ship and the destroyer is a bombed Australian hospital ship. At far right is a bombed British ship. Inset: United States Army troopship Meigs (left) shown burning after Japanese raid. It sank soon after. To the right is the Moana Loa which sank shortly after picture was taken.

Underground Europe Rumbles With Anti-Axis Incidents

By the Associated Press

Explosion of a bomb in the Paris City Hall yesterday climaxed a series of incidents between underground Europe and the Axis reported over the week end.

The Paris City Hall was shaken by the explosion, which took place in an underground passage.

The explosion smashed through the floor of offices above, doing some damage, but no injuries were reported here, although Berlin Radio reports said two persons were injured.

Charles Magny, who was appointed Governor of Paris and Prefect of the Seine Department in October, 1940, has his offices in the building. He is a former director of the Sureté National, the French secret police.

At the same time anti-Communist courts in the Occupied Zone, whose verdicts are without appeal, were reported to have handed out heavy sentences to persons convicted of spreading party propaganda.

A 17-year-old youth at Rennes was given life imprisonment at hard labor, in arbsentia, while three others received jail terms up to five years.

At Douai, a 60-year-old woman was sentenced to a year in jail and fined 12,000 francs (roughly $240).

A Stockholm dispatch said 258 Jews were shot at Gross Lichterfelde in Berlin, where the execution squads worked in Hitler's blood purge of 1934. These shootings took place on May 28, the day after the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Deputy Reichsprotector of Bohemia-Moravia.

The Stockholm dispatch said execution of 15,000 Jews in Berlin, Prague and Vienna had been threatened in the event of "any plot against a single German."

In Norway, according to a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm, many persons were wounded in a battle between followers of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Pro-Nazi Premier, and other Norwegians in the towns of Rissa and Selbu, near Trondheim.

Armed Quislingites were said to have entered the towns to "take reprisals" against the population but to have encountered fierce resistance.

Disturbances were reported also at Troendelag. Earlier it was reported that Premier Quisling had summoned all his Ministers and pro-Nazi party leaders to a meeting in Oslo yesterday and today to report on the political situation in all parts of the country.

It was believed here that Premier Quisling was collecting information desired by Berlin.

Unconfirmed reports in London stated that 24 men and three women were shot in food riots in Hamburg on the night of June 12.

The dispatch said it was stated that discontent had been growing in the large German city over shortages of food and uneven distribution, and on June 12 several hundred men and women tried to rush a market place and were dispersed by police.

"Later," the dispatch continued, "a much larger crowd demonstrated in the streets. Troops were called out and ordered to fire. They then charged and the crowd was broken up, but 27 people had been killed."

Fascist newspapers received in Bern, Switzerland, yesterday gave headline prominence to Italy's first reported execution for violation of the country's food laws.

Three Belgians accused by the Germans of sabotage to railway lines and "important undertakings" connected with war production have been executed at Liege, Belgium, the British Radio said June 14.

In German-occupied Czechoslovakia, full pardon was promised June 13 to anyone in Czechoslovakia who gives information by 8 p. m. June 18 which would help in the pursuit of the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo chief, London dispatches reported.

The promise was broadcast by the German-controlled Prague Radio by order of K. H. Frank, successor to Heydrich as Deputy Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. An "appropriate" reward was promised for informants, with execution as the alternative for withholding information.

Deadline Given Czechs For Slayer—or Else

Recorded by CBS

Prague, June 15

Speaking on the Prague radio last night, the "Protector" K. Frank gave the Czechs a deadline till Thursday, at 8 p. m., "to tell the police the name of Heydrich's aggressor," and also promised that the informer "will not be executed this time," the BBC reported.

Here is the text of the British boadcast recorded at the CBS short wave listening station:

"Tonight, Protector Frank, speaking on Prague radio, made a new proposal and proferred new threats against the Czechs.

"He gave them till 8 p. m. on Thursday to tell the police the name of Heydrich's aggressor. The persons who will give the name will not be executed this time, said Frank, but all those who have this information and do not obey the orders will be shot with their family. The properties of their family will be confiscated."

Free French Plan Reprisals on Nazis

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—The French National Committee has declared reprisals would be taken against "many enemy prisoners fallen into the hands of French troops" if the Germans treated Free French captives at Bir Hacheim as irregulars not entitled to recognition as prisoners of war.

The announcement referred to a Berlin broadcast June 13 indicating that such treatment was contemplated, and added that "until notice to the contrary General de Gaulle and the French National Committee regard this statement as intended for propaganda."

Red Cross Supplies Delivered in China

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The American Red Cross said June 13 that it had been notified that relief supplies were being distributed to Allied war prisoners and civilian internees in Japanese-held Hong Kong and Shanghai.

The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva advised Norman H. Davis, American Red Cross Chairman, that arrangements had been made to distribute about 2,000 tons of grain and a substantial amount of medical supplies in Hong Kong and about 50,000 bags of wheat and rice flour in Shanghai.

The material is taken from supplies shipped by the American Red Cross before the war and intended originally for distribution in China.

Nazis Hit British Terrorism; Goebbels Threatens Jews

Although it is clearly intended as domestic propaganda, designed to harden the German people and prevent protest over terroristic reprisals, the following broadcast by Dr. Joseph Goebbels is recorded as an illuminating example of the character of current Nazi thinking.

Recorded by CBS

BERLIN, June 15—The German Radio has broadcast a full version of an article by the Prapaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebels, published by the weekly periodical Das Reich in which he thraetened extermination of Jews in reprisal for British air assaults upon Germany.

The broadcast, made June 13, quoted Dr. Goebbels as follows:

"We defend our very skins in this struggle for national existence and we use those means that are being forced upon us by our enemy. We have never doubted that through aerial warfare some and even heavy damage could be done to us.

"The questions, however, remains whether this sort of warfare is suited to influence basically the military situation and whether the results Mr. Churchill hopes to get from it will actually be achieved to any appreciable degree.

"It does not need any emphasis that the German civilian population, struck by this method of warfare, has to suffer bitterly under the British terror. But London is mistaken when it believes that the German morale could be broken by terror methods. It is a complicated and very expensive way of waging war, for both sides, but he who started it is responsible for it.

"It is the characteristic of terror that it can be broken only by terror, while it would only be encouraged and increased by appeasement. Terror as well as counterterror demands sacrifices but they are in no comparison with those sacrifices which are to be made when one bows to terror. . . .

"Deplorable as it may be for a person sensitive to culture—and we count ourselves as belonging to this type which is slowly dying out in the world—to witness the loss of old traditions, historic landmarks and monuments of art, not only in Lübeck and Rostock, but also in Bath, York, and Canterbury, we are not those who are to be blamed for it. . . .

"We have to defend ourselves against his (Churchill's) method of warfare. And because we are determined to counter it with the same bestial methods with which he tries to terrorize our people, he is doomed to failure.

"His air war is, above all, a war of nerves. He wages it in order to crush the morale of the German population in the areas threatened by air war. . . .

"The sacrifices we have to make in this war will one day be rewarded. Therefore, we have to make them. We try to revenge them in a measure compatible with our engagements in a world-wide war. . . .

"In this war the Jews are playing their most criminal game and they will have to pay for it with the extermination of their race throughout Europe and, maybe, even beyond. . . .

"We wage war against our enemies who threaten our most elementary living conditions. In this war everything is at stake. Its sacrifices will once be balanced against the greatness of the victory. . . .

"Our enemies are still in a position to delay this inevitable development for a certain time. But this will make the course of events only the more inevitable. Here again the slogan can be applied: What doesn't kill us, can only make us stronger."

Accord With Britain and U. S. Stirs Red Army to Jubilance

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., June 15—News of the Soviet-British pact and the Soviet-American accord has brought a rise in Russian spirits that is comparable only to the jubilation that followed collapse of the Nazi drive on Moscow last December.

Russian enthusiasm would be still greater if Allied troops already were landing in Europe, but the Soviet people are convinced now that this will follow in due course—a conviction, incidentally, that was not held before the events of the past few weeks. In this connection, there is widespread appreciation of the Royal Air Force mass bombings of Germany which are seen not as a substitute for a second front but as a prelude to it.

[The Associated Press reported in a Moscow dispatch that enthusiastic cheering greeted the news of the London and Washington agreements when it was announced around the campfires of the Red Army. The Moscow press quoted a tank driver named Voluiko as saying: "Now we'll squeeze them in a steel nutcracker."]

Confidence in Democracies

The present Russian Army is something which has been built up through generations of general conscription with great reserves of men who became effective soldiers the moment they received weapons and uniforms. The British and American armies, as mass formations, were organized in the stress of emergency from civilians, most of whom never had handled a rifle. Yet the Russian soldiers never doubted but that these young armies ultimately could face and beat an enemy who overran Europe and threatened the very existence of their own country.

Even last year British forces in Libya showed they could hold their own against the Germans if they had anything like equality in aircraft and heavy equipment. Consequently, there was a feeling that the second front was growing very much overdue and that no large civilian army could be kept inactive too long without a loss of morale. In so far as impediments to a second front were not technical, they evidently have been removed now by London and Washington talks and by the Soviet-British treaty.

Mixed Reactions

In our little foreign colony here, perched on a high bank of the Volga, most persons pretend to have been expecting this news although rumors which began circulating two or three days ago were vague.

Reactions of the non-Allies were mixed although, according to reports, even the Japanese admitted the feasibility of a second front on the European continent. They seemed to derive a certain degree of satisfaction from the difficulties of Germany and its accomplices in Europe and in general to maintain that their fate was in no manner bound up with Germany's. The Bulgarians, of course, must share the deep apprehensions which Pravda says the pact will evoke in the German camp.

Announcement of the new Soviet-British pact was made in Russia on the same day as news was received of a fresh German drive on the Kharkov sector. Kuibyshev feels that in view of suspicious silence in Berlin, the drive may be intended as the beginning of a general offensive.

Lyttelton Takes Production Issue To Ottawa Chiefs

OTTAWA, June 15 (AP)—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Production Minister, arrived by plane yesterday for conferences with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Canadian production heads.

He flew from Washington, where he has been engaged in conferences with President Roosevelt, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator.

Their conferences are believed to have been mainly in relation to the establishment of an Allied war production board.

On his arrival here, however, Captain Lyttelton said only that he would be discussing production generally while in the Capital.

"I shall be seeing Mr. King and Mr. Howe (Munitions Minister C. D. Howe) while I am here," he said, "and we shall have some talks on the production picture as a whole."

It is believed, however, that the British Production Minister's conferences at Washington have set the tenor for his meetings with Canadian authorities, and that integration of production in Canada, the United States, and the British will be one of the topics under consideration.

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President Names Elmer Davis Head of War News Facilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — The President's long-anticipated reorganization of the Government's war information facilities is in effect today. It places supreme authority in policy and administration in a single civilian head.

Its purposes are to put an end to duplicating and conflicting informational services, to make more actual news of the war available to the American people sooner and to step up psychological warfare abroad.

The reorganization, brought into being by a White House executive order issued this week end, accomplishes the following:

1. It sets up a new Office of War Information with complete power to direct the handling of all official news and propaganda within the United States and, except for Latin America, abroad. Elmer Davis, nationally known radio commenator, author and former New York Times editor, was appointed Director.

2. It removes final authority as to what shall be made public and what withheld from the armed services and places that decision in the hands of Mr. Davis, with or without advice of a new committee on war information.

3. It makes Mr. Davis responsible only to the President and empowers him to issue "binding directives" to all agencies of the Government in connection with their informational activities.

4. It consolidates within the new organization the Office of Facts and Figures, headed by Archibald MacLeish; the Office of Government Reports, headed by Lowell Mellett; the division of information of the Office of Emergency Management, headed by Robert W. Horton, and the foreign information service of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information.

5. It establishes an Office of Strategic Services under the joint chiefs of staff of the War and Navy Departments. This office will be headed by Col. William J. Donovan and its objective is to bring all enemy information—political, economic and military—into fuller use by the armed services. This removes Colonel Donovan from propaganda work and links his activities closely with military strategy.

6. It establishes a new committee on war information to be made up of representatives of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, the Joint Psychological Warfare Committee, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Activities and such other agencies as Mr. Davis may determine.

Mr. Davis will be chairman of this committee which "will formulate basic policies and plans on war information" but it will be only advisory. Mr. Davis will have the final word.

In giving the new head of the Office of War Information the authority to decide for every war agency of the Government what shall be made public, President Roosevelt emphasized that it was "the right of the American people and of all other peoples opposing the Axis aggressors to be truthfully informed about the war effort."

To this end the President instructed Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship and Mr. Davis to co-operate closely "for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and full dissemination of all available information which will not give aid to the enemy."

The addition of Mr. Davis to the Government's information setup and the delegation to him of such sweeping powers are generally viewed here as representing a significant and salutary development. Mr. Davis is highly regarded in professional newspaper and radio circles. His appointment indicates the willingness of the President, over strong pressure within the Administration to put a traditional New Dealer in the post, to bring in a strong, independent figure into the Government, place him over something like 30,000 Federal Workers and give him a notably free hand.

The President's executive order authorizes the Office of War Information to:

Use the press, radio and motion pictures for information programs designed to form an intelligent public understanding of the war and of Government programs.

Co-ordinate Federal activities to assure "an accurate and consistent flow of war information to the United States and the world."

Obtain, study and analyze information on the war and decide when agencies were to make it public and how.

Review, clear and approve Federally-sponsored radio and motion picture programs.

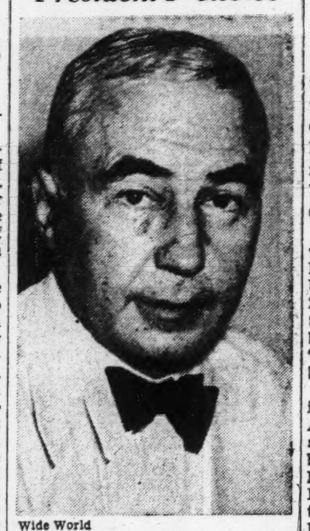
Maintain liaison with information agencies of the other United Nations for correlation purposes.

Thus Mr. Davis will have two main functions, one to disseminate official war news to the American people and to direct the Government's propaganda campaign abroad.

"He will," a White House statement said, "have full authority to eliminate all overlapping and duplication and to discontinue in any department any informational activity which is not necessary or useful to the war effort.

"While the actual information service of the different departments and agencies will continue to remain with such departments and agencies, their informational activities must conform to the directives issued by the director of the office of war information."

President's Choice



Wide World

Elmer Davis

Widely known writer and radio commentator, whom President Roosevelt has named Director of a new Office of War Information, with authority over dissemination of all official news and propaganda within the United States and, except for Latin America, abroad, is pictured at his home here following the White House announcement.

Flag Day Observances Mark Nation's Faith

By the Associated Press

Hopes of a United Nations' victory and a better world after the war were expressed in world-wide celebrations Flag Day and United Nations Day over the week end from Cape Town, South Africa, to Washington, London, Moscow, and Chungking.

In Washington, President Roosevelt welcomed Mexico and the Philippine Commonwealth into the United Nations alliance, raising to 28 the number of nations pledged to win the war, and reasserted his belief that the people of these lands "know that their faith cannot be broken by any man or any force."

Elsewhere on the "home front" in the United States, millions of Americans staged massive demonstrations with bands, floats, and bunting in tribute to the United Nations, to the flag, and to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in an additional celebration of MacArthur Day.

In large cities and tiny villages, American turned out in record numbers in striking demonstrations of their determination for ultimate victory.

Message From MacArthur

From his headquarters in Australia, the hero of the Philippines sent a message calling the designation of June 13 as "MacArthur Day" a rededication "to the immortal ideals of West Point: 'Duty, Honor, Country.'"

Celebration of the anniversary of his entrance into West Point "fills me with humble thanksgiving," General MacArthur said.

In Great Britain, where a million flags flew, and throughout the empire people heard a message of hope and encouragement from Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

All of the armed services and all types of war workers paraded in London in midafternoon. King George and Queen Elizabeth from a dais at the gates of Buckingham Palace reviewed the marchers.

Prime minister Churchill stood at the side of the dais with diplomats, including United States Ambassador John G. Winant and the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky.

In New York City wave after wave of America's fighting forces surged up Fifth Avenue in demonstration of "New York at war."

Manhattan Island's biggest show of the war rolled along in a mass parade of 500,000 Army, Navy, Marine Corps and civilian participants that wrung tumultuous roars of welcome from 2,000,000 jam-packed spectators pressed together on tiptoe to watch the spectacle.

Chicago Sets Record

In Chicago, all previous records for parades was surpassed, as an estimated crowd of more than 1,000,000 spectators watched 600,000 marchers take part in a colorful 15-hour procession.

The first line of marchers swung onto Michigan Avenue at 10 a. m. yesterday and there wasn't a break in the demonstration until 1:15 a. m. today, when the final unit disbanded.

Outstanding among the nation's many demonstrations, the Chicago parade was made up of 1,500 floats; 500 bands, drum and bugle corps; a regiment of troops and a tank destroyer battalion from Fort Custer, Mich.; other battalions of soldiers, sailors, Marines and Coast Guards from the Chicago area; 63 nationalistic and racial groups and clowns and color.

Parade records also were broken in Columbus, Ohio, a city noted for its parades, with 20,000 taking part in the procession that was witnessed by another 150,000.

In a Flag Day speech in Philadelphia, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, lauded the "miracles of production" now being performed in America and asserted that the Axis leaders "know that if they do not win within the next few months, they will never win at all."

McNutt Hails Achievement

The nation is "doing a great job," he told a huge assemblage after 20,000 soldiers, sailors, Marines, war veterans and civilian units had marched for two hours through crowded streets to the reviewing stand at Independence Hall.

In an address radiocast over the Blue Network, Mr. McNutt foresaw a wider destiny for the nation in the postwar period, saying:

"We are beginning to understand that the phrase 'United Nations' is not just a catch phrase of war. It is an expression of the real unity of the free peoples of the world."

Earlier, representatives of the armed services participated in ceremonies at the Betsy Ross House, where some historians say that seamstress made the first United States flag.

A combination observance of MacArthur Day and Flag Day was staged in Baltimore—birthplace of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Exercises were held at Fort McHenry, where Francis Scott Key saw "Old Glory" fly in the midst of bombardment.

General MacArthur, through Col. John A. Cutchins, Third Corps Area Provost Marshal, was presented a United States flag handsewn by 100 Baltimore women in the historic flag house where Mary Pickersgill made the flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A personal cable from General MacArthur expressed his and his troops' appreciation. The presentation ceremony was radiocast to the nation and to distant allied fighting fronts.

Milwaukee Tribute

General MacArthur also cabled a message to the Alonzo Cudworth American Legion Post, in Milwaukee, Wis., of which he is a member, as the post celebrated MacArthur Day, which said:

"Mine is the gratitude of one who knows you are really giving recognition to the soldiers of my old command who have earned in anonymity every distinction that the nation can bestow.

"My name merely happens to be the one that can epitomize what they have done."

On historic Boston Common American Legionnaires and others from the Revolutionary battle town of Lexington gathered with Fore River Shipyard workers and pledged themselves to "avenge the Lexington," the American aircraft carrier which was lost in the battle of the Coral Sea. The carrier was constructed at the Fore River yard.

In Northampton, Mass., Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of the former President, marched in the uniform of an air raid warden at Flag Day exercises.

A concrete cast of the insignia of the 200th Coast Artillery Regiment, New Mexico National Guard, was dedicated at Santa Fe, N. M., in tribute to approximately 2,000 New Mexicans who fought the Japanese in the Philippines.

Waubeka Celebrates

Waubeka, Wis., home of the late Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand, known as the "father" of flag day, scheduled its own parade.

In Los Angeles, flying the flags of the United States and Mexico, 5,000 Mexicans marched from "Little Mexico" to join 20,000 in ceremonies at the City Hall, where banners of both nations were saluted by civic leaders. They stopped before their country's consulate and roared their approval of Mexico's declaration of war.

"With Mexico on the south and Canada on the north, we have no boundaries. We will fight—and win—together," Mayor Fletcher Bowron said.

Los Angeles renamed its Westlake Park in honor of General MacArthur. Mrs. Vincent Lim, wife of Brigadier-General Lim, reported missing on Bataan, spoke at a downtown celebration in that California city.

In South America

In northern Ireland, where American Expeditionary forces are massing, Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, field commander, said: "We shall carry relief to the oppressed. . . ." And far away in Chungking a big night lantern procession moved through the streets as the Chinese chanted "United we fight, united we win."

The observance extended to South America, where United States Ambassador Norman Armour, in a Flag Day speech in Buenos Aires, called on the citizens of the United Nations living in Argentina to give an example "of the unity that binds our countries together on all fronts where the battle for freedom is now in progress."

Across the South Atlantic, Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, declared in a radiocast that "what the infant League of Nations failed to achieve, the United Nations will attempt and will rebuild on deeper and surer foundations."

All of South Africa displayed the flags of the United Nations.

Throughout the Middle East, where United States military missions and agents are increasing in numbers, the influence of the United States flag was honored.

In Port Louis, principal city of the British Crown Colony Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, infantry and artillery units were reviewed by Government Administrator Sydney Moody.

Tribute to President

President Martinez of El Salvador reviewed a mammoth military parade at Campo Marte, and in a speech declared the observance of the day "was not instituted by a warrior but by the most prominent of all democratic leaders in America, by the advocate of inter-American good will and understanding, by the champion of the freedom of the peoples of the world, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

In Moscow, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia explained editorially that the celebration of United Nations Flag Day coincided with the "truly historic events opening a new chapter in the annals of the war of liberation against the Fascist hordes"—the signing of the agreement between the United States, Russia and Britain. Flags were flown from all public buildings.

Indian, United States, British, Chinese and Dutch troops paraded in New Delhi, India, a detachment of American troops leading the march past the reviewing stand. The United Nations standards were carried by six-foot members of the Viceroy's bodyguard.

The Duke of Gloucester; Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy; Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell and Col. Franklin Sibert, of the United States Army, reviewed the parade.

Churchill Pledge

In his address to the United Nations from London, Prime Minister Churchill said:

"We pledge to each other not merely support and succor till victory comes but that wider understanding, that quickened sense of human sympathy, that recognition of common purpose of humanity without which the suffering and striving of the united Nations would not achieve its full award."

Radiocasting from London to the Chinese people, Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Lord Privy Seal, declared "the time will come when we and America can strike Japan and then together with you, our brave Chinese allies, who with your indestructible unity have fought so long and so tenaciously, we will win that victory which our combined power makes inevitable."

"United we fight, united we win," was the favorite slogan in Chungking as the Chinese celebrated. Every house in the capital flew the national flag, and the colors of the United Nations hung outside of Government offices and across many street intersections.

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek with foreign and Chinese notables attended a Foreign Office reception. In the evening a big latern procession moved through the streets.

Flag Day was observed throughout New Zealand with large military parades in the main centers.

Text of Address by Roosevelt On United Nations Flag Day

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's United Nations Flag Day address yesterday follows:

Today on Flag Day we celebrate the declaration of the United Nations—that great alliance dedicated to the defeat of our foes and to the establishment of a true peace based on the freedom of man. Today the Republic of Mexico and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands join us. We welcome these valiant peoples to the company of those who fight for freedom.

The four freedoms of common humanity are as much elements of man's needs as air and sunlight, bread and salt. Deprive him of all these freedoms and he dies—deprive him of a part of them and a part of him withers. Give them to him in full and abundant measure and he will cross the threshold of a new age, the greatest age of man.

These freedoms are the rights of men of every creed and every race, wherever they live. This is their heritage, long withheld. We of the United Nations have the power and the men and the will at last to assure man's heritage.

The belief in the four freedoms of common humanity—the belief in man, created free, in the image of God—is the crucial difference between ourselves and the enemies we face today. In it lies the absolute unity of our alliance, opposed to the oneness of the evil we hate. Here is our strength, the source and promise of victory.

We of the United Nations know that our faith cannot be broken by any man or any force. And we know that there are other millions who in their silent captivity share our belief.

We ask the German people, still dominated by their Nazi whipmasters, whether they would rather have the mechanized hell of Hitler's "new" order or—in place of that, freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue slavery and blood or, in place of them—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We ask the brave, unconquered people of the Nations the Axis invaders have dishonored and despoiled whether they would rather yield to conquerors or—have freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear.

We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressors' sword. The peoples of the United Nations are taking that sword from the oppressors' hands. With it they will destroy those tyrants. The brazen tyrannies pass. Man marches forward toward the light.

I am going to close by reading you a prayer that has been written for the United Nations on this day:

United Nations Prayer

"God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind.

"Grant us victory over the tyrants who would enslave all free men and nations. Grant us faith and understanding to cherish all those who fight for freedom as if they were our brothers. Grant us brotherhood in hope and union, not only for the space of this bitter war, but for the days to come which shall and must unite all the children of earth.

"Our earth is but a small star in the great universe. Yet of it we can make, if we choose, a planet unvexed by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, color or theory. Grant us that courage and foreseeing to begin this task today that our children and our children's children may be proud of the name of man.

"The spirit of man has awakened and the soul of man has gone forth. Grant us the wisdom and the vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit, that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his own brief span. Grant us honor for our dead who died in the faith, honor for our living who work and strive for the faith, redemption and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us the patience with the deluded and pity for the betrayed. And grant us the skill and the valor that shall cleanse the world of oppression and the old base doctrine that the strong must eat the weak because they are strong.

"Yet most of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years—a brotherhood not of words but of acts and deeds. We are all of us children of earth—grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands, but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march, toward the clean world our hands can make. Amen."

Roosevelt Urges Axis Peoples To Revolt Against Masters

Continued from Page 1

people of the nations the Axis invaders have dishonored and despoiled whether they would rather yield to conquerors or have freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made public an exchange of diplomatic notes with Ezequiel Padilla, Mexico's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President Quezon, on the adherence of these two countries to the United Nations' declaration.

Adhere to Charter

President Quezon asserted that the people of the Philippines are wholeheartedly devoted to liberty and subscribe fully to the Atlantic Charter which was proclaimed by Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill last Aug. 14.

Foreign Minister Padilla, in his note to Mr. Hull, reviewed the circumstances which compelled Mexico to declare war against the Axis, and then expressed his country's adherence to the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

President Roosevelt's challenge and appeal were buttressed by the ambassadors and ministers of 16 of the United Nations who spoke to their peope in their native languages and sent messages of hope and confidence.

The murder of the little Czech village of Lidice in retaliation for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich was cited by Dr. Jan Papanek, Czechoslovakian Director of Information in New York, as "prophecy" by the German "gangsters" of their own end.

Ambassadors Speak

The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, assured the conquered nations that "every hour, every day brings nearer the time of liberation," and Maxim M. Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador, and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, emphasized the unbreakable solidarity of the United Nations.

The anonymous prayer which President Roosevelt read at the close of his speech was written by Stephen Vincent Benet, American poet, who appealed to the "God of the free" to grant us "a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands, but throughout the world."

Optimist International To Be Held in Chicago

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15 (AP)—A three-day administrative conference of Optimist International will be held in Chicago Aug. 2, 3, and 4, Russell F. Meyer, executive secretary, announced.

It replaces the annual convention scheduled for Atlanta, Ga., July 5 to 8, canceled last month as a war conservation measure.

Only international officers and one delegate from each club will meet at Chicago.

King George Takes Salute at London As Flags of United Nations Pass By

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15 — President Roosevelt's inspiration that transformed the American national Flag Day into an international festival of unity among freedom-loving peoples evoked warm response at the week end on Britain's city squares and tree-girt village greens.

"I hope this is done every year for ever," said one spectator near me outside Buckingham Palace. There King George took the salute at a parade to honor the flags of the 22 United Nations in the march past of war workers, civil defense services, and fighting forces of the Empire here and overseas.

It wasn't a very ambitious procession—2,450 participants were assembled at short notice—as it had negligible advance publicity, and the distinguished company at the saluting base wasn't even hinted at in the press for security reasons.

Yet the public scented out this semisecret ceremony at the Buckingham Palace gates. And a crowd several thousand strong was present to cheer the King and Queen as they mounted upon the dais and stood there with the young Princesses in the company of the heads of four foreign states—the Kings of Norway and Yugoslavia, and the Presidents of Poland and Czechosolvakia.

Grouped to one side at the foot of the dais were the Princess Royal, the Crown Prince of Norway, Queen Maria of Yugoslavia, and Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands.

Churchill and Winant

Prime Minister Winston Churchill stood in distinguished company nearby, marked apart from all the rest of the top-hatted frock-coated dignitaries by two little somethings the others hadn't got.

One was his gas maks—nobody else among the exalted company carried one—the other was a row of shimmering medals on his left breast.

Another man with something the others hadn't got was the United States Ambassador, John G. Winant, who that morning had read the lesson at the special dedicatory service at St. Martin's in the Fields broadcast in the BBC's North American, African, and eastern services. He surmounted his formal frock coat at Buckingham Palace with a gray felt hat instead of a topper.

A Diplomatic Who's Who

To either side of the royal dais was grouped in person a veritable Who's Who of the London Diplomatic Corps, British Service chiefs, heads of foreign service missions, and attachés, including America's Admiral Stark and Maj. Gen. J. E. Chaney.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle was there as the leader of the Free French, and the Ambassador, Ministers, or Chargés d'Affaires of 18 countries.

A popular ovation was given for top-hatted Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, whom I noticed talking and smiling with Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister.

Sailors, soldiers, airmen, and home guards strode smartly behind bands playing rousing marches, but the biggest cheers were reserved for the war workers headed by shawled Scottish fisher girls in bright traditional costumes.

Cross Section of Industry

In this column which didn't march smartly at all, moved a cross section of national industry as essential to the war effort as the fighting men and the women's service auxiliaries—bakers in their tall white caps, miners with davy lamps fixed in their helmets, transport workers, postmen, postwomen, dockers, airplane workers, actors, clerks, cooks, landgirls, Indian trainees and all the rest.

Civil defense representatives included many wearers of decorations won when the Nazis were blitzing Britain. They got a big hand, as did a large contingent of the Home Guard marching as well as trained soldiers to whom the defense of Britain can be confidently left in great measure when the Regular Army next goes to Europe in a big way. Detachments of the fighting services from the Empire overseas were headed by massed pipe bands with kilts aswing and drums beating.

Some of the merchant navy men on view were veterans—they came from various parts of the United Kingdom, from Malta, from British Somaliland, West Africa, West Indies, and India—they were men who had been torpedoed and divebombed repeatedly as they have worked along Britain's essential sea lines.

Reading of special prayers in churches was general as Britain joined in in the world-wide celebrations of the new festival day linking the United Nations in dedication to victory and resolve to remain united afterward in peace.

'Lumber Jills' Replace Men

LONDON (BPS)—Lumber Jills, members of the newly formed British Women's Timber Corps, now stand beside husky lumberjacks as part of Britain's all-out war effort.

The Timber Corps, an offshoot of the Women's Land Army, fells trees and saws and measures timber for ship-building, aircraft construction, pit props and other work vital in Great Britain's war production. They do the same tasks as their male counterparts, freeing the men for active service in the armed forces.

Women fell and strip trees, trim and saw the big logs.

They straighten logs with hand saws, and remove bark with four-pound axes. Gangs of sawyers fix logs on racks, placing them in correct position, and complete sawing.

There are 120 girls in the month's course. On arrival, they are taken around the forests and lectured on the need for timber and the importance of the job. The following four days are given to tractor driving, felling, measuring, and saw mill work. Then the women choose which of these types of work is best suited to them and undergo full training in it. After their training they are enrolled as members of the Women's Timber Corps and sent out to production work where there is urgent need.

The rate of pay for a 47-hour week is $9.20 for women over 19. The rate increases, where necessary, to provide $3.60 clear when billetings are paid.

Although the Women's Timber Corps is an independent unit with its own welfare officers, members are entitled to the same privileges as Land Army members, which include a guarantee of employment for the duration, uniform and replacement of uniform, free travel home once every six months, and participation in social activities of the Women's Land Army.

Nazis Move War Zone to U. S. Coast

By a Staff Artist

All Atlantic Now 'Closed Sea'

Germany has formally declared a combat zone reaching across the Atlantic Ocean from the coast of Norway and France to the coast of the United States and Labrador.

Details of the zone were contained in a German radiocast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which threatened intensified submarine warfare. It declared that any ship venturing into the zone after June 26 would be subject to destruction. The warning now issued, in consonance with international law, boasted that the German Navy's capacity to operate in the assigned waters was "already proved" by German submarine sinkings off American coast.

Press Services Seen Americanism Guard

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Press services as well as hometown newspapers are "guardians of Americanism and good government," Raymond B. Howard of London, Ohio, President of the National Editorial Association, told the Kiwanis International convention today.

"Newspapers, particularly the daily newspapers, depend upon the news-gathering associations or organizations for news from all parts of the world. And nowhere in the world will be found more unbiased, truthful reporting than that furnished by these American wire services," Mr. Howard said.

"Newspapers and their readers owe a great debt of gratitude to those men and women who, fair weather or storm, peace or war, day in and day out risk life and limb, chronicling for us the news so badly needed—truthful facts—needed to orient ourselves in a topsy-turvy world. They too, are guardians of Americanism and good government."

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Center for Japanese at Arcadia Takes On Semblance of a Picnic

In the war of propaganda, Japan recently radiocast a statement painting treatment of Japanese in the United States as "shocking" and of "indescribable humiliation."

To determine facts regarding actual treatment of Japanese, The Christian Science Monitor set its correspondents on the trail in heaviest zones of Japanese concentration along the Pacific Coast. Findings show "grossest exaggeration" by the Tokyo Radio. Today's article from California is the third in a series.

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

An outstanding reason why the Japanese assembly and reception centers have a "picnic" aspect is the preponderance of children and young people. Perhaps their elders stay indoors more of the time. "Bridle Path" and "Seabiscuit Avenue," the two main thoroughfares within Santa Anita assembly center at Arcadia, at times during the day look like a parade of children.

Good-looking youngsters, they are. All American-born. Their parents and grandparents, the issei, who came originally from Japan, are the minority. Next come the nisei, or second generation, American-born. These are usually of about college age or a little older. Next, the numerous sansei, or third generation. Lithe, active, polite youngsters; they fairly swarm over the small practice race track that is their outdoor recreation area.

There are some shisei, or fourth generation, in the centers. Such an one, named Marilyn Kay Kaneko, was born within Santa Anita center. She is the third fourth-generation child in the family.

No schools are operating within the centers as yet. The evacuation started in April, as city and suburban American schools were preparing to close for the summer.

Plan to Be Worked Out

Through the summer the Government agencies, local school authorities in the camp areas, and the Japanese themselves will work out an educational system.

There are, of course, no Japanese schools within the centers such as those which were maintained up and down the Pacific Coast under subsidy from the Japanese Government prior to Pearl Harbor. Such teachings, which included that of loyalty to and worship of the Japanese Emperor, could be given in the centers only by stealth.

An outdoor recreational area has been mentioned. The chief game played is indoor baseball. Many teams and several "leagues" have already been established, and late afternoon games played by the league-leading teams bring out great throngs of spectators, who stand around the circular railing of the small track where horses formerly were exercised.

Some of the teams in the "Twilight League" are called Shamrocks, Li'l Giants, Eastside Commandos, Gamma Kappas, Ancient Mariners, and so forth. Some of the young athletes who turn out for the scheduled competitions have been previously outstanding members of various athletic teams in American high schools, junior high schools, and colleges.

For the smaller children an indoor recreational area of sorts has been provided. It is a vast section of the grandstand underneath the high-tiered seats, much larger than most auditoriums. Tables and benches, made by the carpenters who built the 600 barracks and other buildings, are virtually the only "equipment."

Faculty of Obedience

Japanese girls and women are in charge of small groups of children during certain hours of the day. The little ones, who seem actually to have an instinctive faculty of obedience, gather quietly around their teacher's table, and at least appear to be wholly absorbed in the simple activities the teacher has been able to devise.

One group of tiny, black-haired, black-eyed girls, neat as pins, watch or work raptly. The girls make dolls out of scraps of paper, which they color with crayons.

Boys of about fourth-grade age are making crude drawings of airplanes. Members of another group, a little older, are flying a small model plane out near the race track.

There are dozens of such tables, each group working diligently at some task devised by their voluntary Japanese group leaders. The group leaders may be paid by the Government later; they do not know for certain, but are serving anyway.

Out in front of the race track grandstand, on a shady concourse where great crowds numbering as high as 50,000 have gathered in other days, a class of nursery toddlers is learning a flag drill—each holding a tiny American flag.

The young woman teacher, a nisei, judging from her alert, friendly, understanding manner, smiles quickly when she sees two Caucasians approach.

Join in Singing "America"

"Would you like to sing 'America'?" she asks her tiny charges. They would, apparently, for they do. The teacher's voice carries the others along, but many of the little ones who could not yet have reached first grade in American schools are able to sing the words and carry, at least to a degree, the tune.

Babies are "cute," and "adorable," as everyone knows. Japanese babies and toddlers are no exception. They seem to have an owlishly-wise and solemn cuteness that is their own specialty. Anyway, they are lovable (and this is not to forget that their relatives across the sea are at war with our country; but wars end in due time, and the lovableness of babies has no ending).

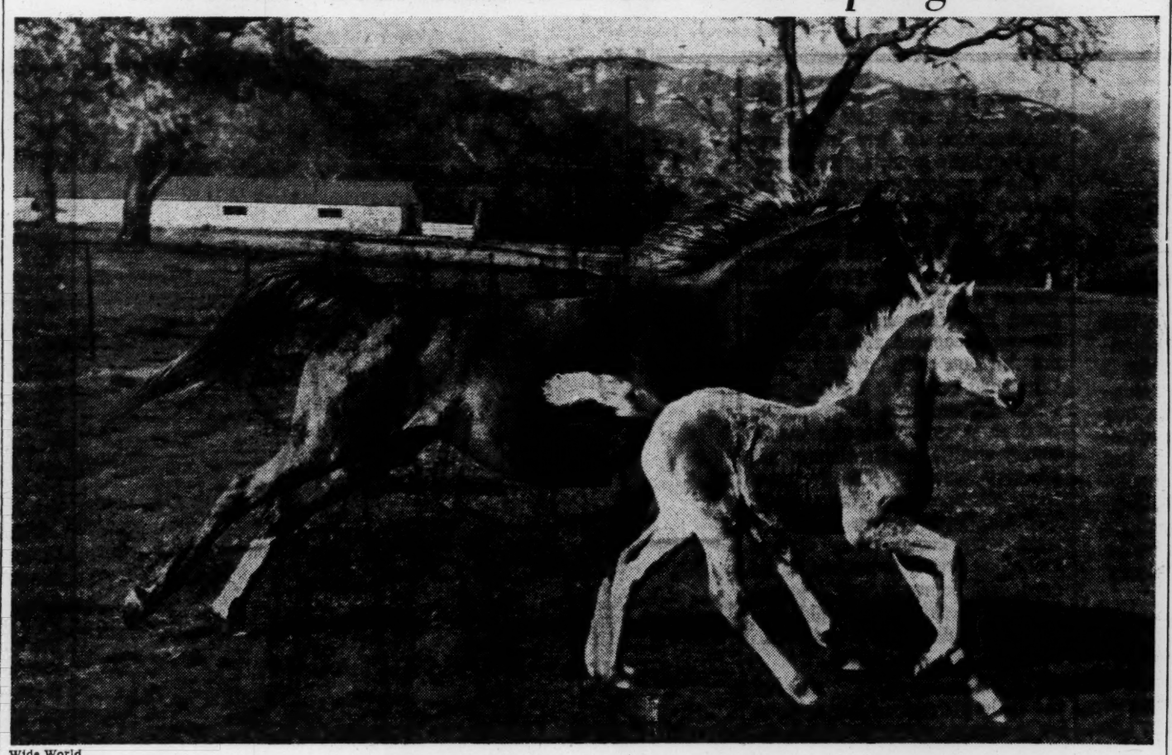
There are, by count, 40 milk stations throughout the expansive center, stations where mothers may obtain for their babies, at stated times, milk of three different formulas worked out by Japanese doctors and nurses, or plain whole milk. These baby rations are served to the mothers by neat little Japanese girls, the milk heated electrically to just the right temperature, the bottles sterilized.

One of the pretty girls in charge of a milk station wrote of her experiences in the center's multigraphed newspaper thus:

"Oftentimes the mothers engage in conversations with me. They are keen in their appreciation of the milk stations and definitely like the fact that oranges for their babies can be had for the asking.

"Yes, I agree with them; the milk stations are a fine thing. It's a wonderful convenience for the mothers, and for me it's a grand job."

A Golden Coat That Glistens in the Spring Sun



Wide World

Scion of a Long Line of Arabian Steeds

The Arabian mare Nada and her beautiful golden-coated, white-maned palomino colt sired by El Rey de los Reyes, romp across the fields of Dwight Murphy's 7,000-acre Rancho San Fernando Rey in California's Santa Ynez Valley. Horses with the rare golden tint have been highly prized down the ages. Palominos are not a special breed, but a coloring that occurs infrequently among horses of several strains.

Editors Face Court-Martial

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. June 15 (AP)—A Shanghai dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin Radio said that three journalists, J. B. Powell, American Editor of the China Weekly Review; F. B. Opper, American, former Editor of the Shanghai Post and Mercury, and H. G. W. Woodhead, veteran British writer, were hald for court-martial on charges of "espionage and disturbing the peace."

[Mr. Opper was Shanghai correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor for a number of months prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States. He is the grandson of "F. Opper," the American cartoonist who originated Happy Hooligan. He succeeded Randall Gould as the editor of the Post and Mercury and on the Monitor upon Mr. Gould's return to the United States. The Post and Mercury had contended outspokenly for American rights in the Far East in the face of continuously increasing Japanese pressure.

Mr. Powell, former Chicago Tribune correspondent and one-time faculty member of the University of Missouri, has been in Japanese hands since shortly after the Japanese seizure of the International Settlement at Shanghai on Dec. 8.]

The Shanghai dispatch quoted an announcement of the Japanese Gendarmerie (military police) as saying that the three were "charged with having carried out their activities under protection of official organizations of their respective countries."

The announcement added that these "activities were instrumental in aggravating Japan's international relations and they could be held responsible for one of the factor's that led to outbreak of the Pacific War."

Greek King Lauds U. S. Aid In Address Before Senate

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—King George II of Greece told the Senate today that his country "is proud to find itself a second time within a quarter of a century by the side of the powerful and generous American democracy."

"In the United States," the exiled monarch said, "my country always has found support and sympathetic understanding. The valuable aid which you have given us during this war will never be forgotten."

A group of native-garbed Indians occupied a row of seats in the crowded galleries as King George was ushered into the chamber by a committee of four Senators.

Senators and spectators arose and applauded at length as the King, in Greek Army uniform with crossed guns and gold crown insignia on his shoulders, took his place before a battery of microphones.

Introducing the King, Vice-President Wallace said:

"For centuries Greece has held aloft the torch of freedom and never more than now. I present His Majesty the King."

King George then began reading a prepared speech in a clear voice with only slight traces of accent.

"Above all else," said the King, "it is vital that those who have fought the battle of right be secured against invasion, and the wrongdoers—including those who either for ulterior motives or simply because of weakness, permitted themselves to become tools of the Axis—be impressed that predatory policies do not pay."

"We will fight on land, we will fight on sea," he concluded, "and we will fight in the air, to the very end, by your side and by the side of the other United Nations, until barbaric violence is put down and a new world is established—a world for free men, not for slaves."

King George was the first monarch to address the chamber since the late King Albert of the Belgians spoke there in 1919.

Axis Seeks End to Armistice

BERN, Switzerland, June 15 (AP)—Germany and Italy have advanced new proposals to Vichy France to end the armistice, now approaching its second anniversary, but France's objections to their territorial clauses make it unlikely that they will realize their aim of negotiating a formal peace treaty, reliable foreign diplomatic quarters reported.

Any settlement necessarily would involve the disposition of Italian demands for such bits as Nice, Corsica, and Tunisia, and questions concerning the administration of some of France's African colonial possessions.

Spain, too, is greatly interested, especially in a more even split of Morocco, and this is one of the things, it is reported, which prompted the visit to Paris of Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spain's Foreign Minister. He departed for Rome after several days in France.

[A Berlin radiocast of a Madrid dispatch said he would sign an economic agreement with Italy.]

Germany would like a permanent settlement by June 25, the anniversary of the armistice, so it could trumpet progress in creation of the Hitler "new order," according to information from Vichy.

War Support Pledged By Musicians' Union

DALLAS, Texas, June 15 (AP)—Full support to President Roosevelt in the nation's war effort was pledged by the American Federation of Musicians in closing their convention.

The union formally named James C. Petrillo of Chicago, President; C. L. Bagley of Los Angeles, Vice-President; Fred Birnback, Newark, Secretary, and Harry Brenton, Boston, Secretary-Treasurer.

150,000 Immigrant Refugees in U. S.

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—A committee suggested by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt reported that approximately 150,000 immigrant refugees came to the United States between 1933 and 1941.

The report compiled by the committee for selected social studies and the social science department of Columbia University said that this influx represented an addition of 82,000 to the 33,000,000-man labor force of the Nation as a whole.

Of this total, 35,000 were added to New York City's 3,500,000 workers. About half of the immigrant refugees settled in New York state and it was assumed, the report added, that about 65,000 of these now live in New York City.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in a preface, said the study was undertaken to determine whether the refugee constituted a threat to American security, economic or otherwise, and added:

"I hope this study will be widely read so that I may allay the fears of those who are now making it more difficult for the refugees to make a real contribution to their new homes, through fear of competition when there may a new lag in employment."

The report estimated that about 75 per cent of America's immigrant refugees came from Germany and Austria. The other 25 per cent came from Italy, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, England, Spain or Switzerland.

The proportional distribution of immigrants outside of New York State was as follows: California, 8 per cent; New Jersey 4 per cent; Michigan, 4 per cent; Pennsylvania, 4 per cent; Massachusetts, 4 per cent; Ohio, 2.5 per cent and Texas, 2 per cent.

A study of 829 refugee enterprises in New York City, the report said, disclosed that the competition involved was "negligible" and added that actually each refugee enterprise had created a job for approximately seven American workers.

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California

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 26.

Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 3 p. m., June 21.

Mountain View: Masonic Temple Auditorium, Church and Franklin Streets, 3 p. m., June 21.

Oakland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1219 Filbert Street, 2 p. m., June 25. Radiocast Station KLS, 1310 kilocycles.

Redding: Church Edifice, Court and Butte Streets, 8 p. m., June 22.

San Leandro: Community Church, 8 p. m., June 23.

Colorado

Gunnison: Webster Hall, 3 p. m., June 21.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., June 26.

Illinois

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 21.

Indiana

Attica: Church Edifice, 304 East Main Street, 3 p. m., June 21.

Massachusetts

Marshfield: Marshfield High School Auditorium, Route 3A, 3:30 p. m., June 21.

Michigan

Mason: American Legion Hall, 3 p. m., June 21.

Oregon

Portland (Sixth Church): Public Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., June 26.

Washington

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, Third and "Eye" Streets, 8 p. m., June 25.

Auburn: Senior High School Auditorium, East Main Street, 3 p. m., June 21.

Puyallup: High School Auditorium, West Pioneer and Seventh Street, 8 p. m., June 26.

Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Dayton Avenue, 8 p. m., June 27.

Wyoming

Rawlins: Community Room, Court House, 8 p. m., June 23.

Senate O. K.'s Support Plan For Selectees' Dependents

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Senate approved and sent to the House today a military pay allotment bill authorizing the Selective Service to consider family relationships in calling men for duty with the armed forces.

Under the basic section of measure, details of which were revised last week by a joint conference committee, the Government would help tthe four lowest ranks of soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guardsmen support their dependents.

Deductions taekn from the men's pay would be suplemented by Federal allowances which in some cases would be considerably larger than the fighting men's contributions.

The second section of the bill revises the Selective Service Act by authorizing the Selective Service first to exhaust supplies of single men, or those without bona fide family ties, before calling up husbands and fathers.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, said the idea behind revising the Selective Service Act was to give expression to congressional intent "that the family shall be left intact as long as possible and that financial dependency is not the controlling point as much as the status of a man as head of a family."

"We want the unmarried men taken first," Senator Lee told reporters.

Informed lawmakers estimated that few if any family men would have to be inducted before late next winter.

The bill is expected to receive final congressional action this week.

The financial aid would cover dependents of privates, first class privates, corporals and line sergeants in the Army, and of corresponding grades in the other services.

Class A dependents—wives and children—would be paid the allowances and allotments upon the application of their enlisted kinsman or any interested person. At the option of the service man, other allowances might be paid to parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents and grandchildren.

A wife with no children would get $50 a month—$22 from her husband and $28 from the Government. If she had one child the Government would add $12 and $10 for each additional child. For one child but no wife, the soldier would provide $22 and the Government $20 a month, with the Government adding $10 for each other child.

If a soldier had bot hClass A and B dependents, $27 would be deducted from his pay, which would mean that in the case of a dependent mother, the soldier would be allotting her $5 to which the Government would add $15 a month. If a soldier had no Class A dependents and a mother whom he wished to aid he would pay $22 a month and the Government $15, for a total of $37. In general, Class B dependents would receive smaller sums than wives and children.

Air Service to Newark Is Suspended by CAB

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has suspended all air service to Newark, N. J.

The Board said service to Newark was not required in view of the limited number of aircraft presently available to the four airlines serving the city as a result of the demands made upon them for aircraft needed in the national defense.

The suspension will remain in effect "until the further order of the Board." The airlines serving Newark are American, Eastern, Transcontinental and Western, and United.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc., June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19,8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 5; Aug. 2.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., July 5; Aug. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, July 5; Aug. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; June 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on June 21; July 19; Aug. 16.

CORRECTION

Recently we advertised "TOM BOY" shorts. We regret very much that we used the name "TOM BOY" in connection with these shorts, as Straus Royer & Strass Inc., Baltimore, Md., are the owners of this trade mark. Anyone who thought this was a genuine "TOM BOY" garment made by Straus Royer & Strass Inc. may have his money refunded.

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COOL COTTON PAJAMA SHORTS . . .
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—Printed lawns, striped seersuckers and other cottons make these short pajamas just about the coolest thing you can sleep in outside of the bath tub. And they take to repeated washings like a duck takes to water! Sizes 12 to 20!

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A Toy Mouse and a Queen

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco

With Pictures by Margaret Platt

Part Two

Kensington High Street was full of ladies in new spring hats, doing their shopping. The sidewalk in front of the big shops was crowded. The other side of the street looked quite empty. Hardly anyone walked there, because there was nothing much to see. Hansom cabs and carriages, omnibuses and smart tradesmen's carts moved in a busy stream along the roadway, and in between them dodged a red-jacketed boy with a dustpan and brush, keeping the road swept up.

The two little girls walked close to Nanny, so as not to get jostled.

When they came to Pontings, the big draper's shop, Nanny stopped. Chris said, "Oh, Nanny, can't we wait outside and look in the windows?"

Pontings was always crowded. It took a long while to get waited upon. With two fidgety children to look after, it was even worse. Nanny considered.

"All right, if you'll be good and don't go too far away. Stay close where I'll know where to find you. I won't be long."

Nanny turned. The big glass door opened and swallowed her up. For a long while the little girls waited.

The doorway was not a comfortable place to stand. Every minute they were being jostled by someone going in or out of the shop. Little by little, Chris and Emmy edged further away, till at last they were standing right out on the sidewalk.

Mr. Ponting had a whole row of shop windows along the High Street. Chris and Emmy got tired of looking at underwear and ladies' corsets. The next window was better. It was full of hats. They chose two hats for Mama and a hat for Nanny. Nanny's hat had a green bird sitting right on top, and they began to giggle, thinking how funny it would look on Nanny's head.

The Story Starts Here

Chris and Emmy, who was just as high as Chris's shoulder, were starting out for a walk with Nanny in Kensington, London, when the last chapter ended. In the afternoon, they walked in the park, but morning walks were around the streets, generally to do shopping. Chris and Emmy liked these walks too, because there was plenty to see.

But there were too many ladies all wanting to look in the hat window. Chris and Emmy moved further on. Every once in a while Chris looked back to see if Nanny was coming out yet, but there was no sign of her.

On to the Underground

They passed window after window, sidling along close to the glass. Now they had come to the very end of Mr. Ponting's shop. Only a few steps further was the entrance to the Underground station.

Almost always, somewhere near the Underground station, you could see the old man with the rats. Chris and Emmy loved him. He had a little black dog, very fat and old and wheezy. The dog wore a red flannel coat like a saddle-cloth and on his back sat the three piebald rats in a row, their tails hanging down. Sometimes the old man would pick one of them up and let it run up his arm and on to his shoulder, or into one of his coat pockets. Everyone along Kensington High knew the old man with the rats; he had been there for years and years. People going by dropped pennies into his tin cup, and that was how he made his living.

Chris pulled Emmy along by the hand and they walked very fast, past the last of Mr. Ponting's windows and on to the Underground. But today the old man was not there. Perhaps he had gone to get his dinner. Perhaps he had moved further along down the street. They looked all around for him.

There was the man who sold penny whips and rattles, plaited out of green rushes from the country. There was the gypsy woman, standing where she always stood, with her flowered handkerchief on her head and her two little lovebirds in a cage.

The cage door stood open, and hooked to the wires outside was a box with folded strips of colored paper. Each paper had a fortune printed on it. If you gave the old woman a penny, one of the little green lovebirds would come to the cage door and pick a fortune out for you with his bill. Once Chris had bought a fortune, and when she unfolded the paper to read it it said that she would marry a tall, dark gentleman and be very wealthy. The fortunes were all nonsense, Nanny said, but the little green lovebirds were very sweet. They always looked as if they were hoping, so hard, that someone would buy a fortune, so that they could hop to the cage door and pick it out.

No Need for Haste

Chris had no penny today, so the little girls stood for a while by the cage, wishing that someone else would stop and buy a fortune, but no one did.

By now they had forgotten all about Nanny and Mr. Ponting's shop. It was such fun to stand there in the middle of the High Street and look just as long as they wanted to, and not have to hurry.

All at once Emmy began to tug at Chris's hand.

Along the High Street, by the edge of the road, there were always men selling bootlaces and matches and penny toys. Right across from where the children stood was a man now, selling something. He had a ring of people round him, peering over one another's shoulders. Chris and Emmy could see the man's head, but they could not see what he was selling. They crossed the pavement and tried to work their way through. Presently someone moved on, there was a little gap, and Chris pushed Emmy forward.

The man was selling clockwork mice. He wound one up with a little key stuck in its side and the mouse ran about on the pavement between the people's feet and everyone laughed. It looked just like a real mouse, and as the man wound it up, over and over again, he kept calling "Sixpence each, only sixpence each! Who wants a clockwork mouse?"

Emmy wanted a mouse, dreadfully. She wanted one of those mice more than anything else in the world. She inched nearer and nearer, watching. Chris tried to pull her away, but Emmy would not budge.

There was an old gentleman standing by. He looked a long while at Emmy, and he looked at Chris. He said to Emmy, "Would you like a mouse, little girl?"

Emmy was too rapt even to hear him, but Chris did. Her face

The mouse ran about on the pavement.

went very red. She answered primly, "No, thank you. We're just looking," and tried again to pull Emmy by the arm. She knew very well that one was never, never allowed to take presents from strangers. But before she could do anything about it the old gentleman had taken sixpence from his waistcoat pocket, and there was Emmy with the mouse in her hand, her mouth wide open with surprise. And one couldn't possibly give it back; it would have hurt the old gentleman's feelings.

Chris felt dreadfully shy. She would have liked the pavement to open and swallow them up, mouse and all. She wanted to thank the old gentleman but he didn't even wait; he was off down the street in a twinkling, and when Chris turned her head there, horror of horrors, was Nanny bearing down upon them like an angry ship in full sail.

(To be concluded next Monday)

We Love America

This verse, written by a small reader of the page For Children, is so timely that we thought other girls and boys would like to share it too:

America

I love the Red, the White, the Blue,
And all who see it should love it, too.

I love the grass, and I love the trees,
I love the rains, and I love the breeze.

I love the schools, and I love my home,
I love the beauty—in a crowd or all alone.

ROBERT HARLAND TUCKER

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The raccoon has rings on his tail.

The Raccoons and the River

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

One afternoon in early summer, a mother raccoon and her three children were sunning themselves on a branch of an old tree at the edge of the forest.

The three little raccoons looked just alike. Their faces were black, their noses pointed, and their eyes keen and bright. They all had gray furry coats, and tails that were ringed with black clear to the tips.

Each day their mother brought them out onto this branch. And each day she taught them something new about forest life. Often the father raccoon came with them. But just now he was asleep in the family den, higher up in a hollow of the old tree.

Today their mother had been teaching them how to climb down the tree; how to dig their sharp claws deep into the bark and go down head first as raccoons do.

It had taken patience. But at last the little raccoons had learned to do it very well.

"And now that you can climb," their mother said, "you will soon be going to the river with your father and me to fish for your supper."

The river! The three little raccoons looked at their mother eagerly. She had often talked to them about the river. From the doorway of their den they could always see it, far off through the trees. And sometimes they could hear the sound the water made as it washed along the shore.

"Tell us about the river," one of the little raccoons said; "won't you, Mother?"

"All right," their mother consented. And the little raccoons moved closer to her on the branch.

"Some night, when the forest is dark and still," she began, "and the chipmunks and squirrels are all asleep, we will hear the owl calling in the forest. And then we will know that it is time for us to climb down our tree and be off for the river to fish for crawfish and frogs.

"We will find them in the mud under the stones at the bottom of the stream, close to the shore where the water is shallow. And we will catch them.

"And when we catch them we will eat them," spoke up one of the little raccoons.

"Yes," the mother raccoon said, "but you must not forget that raccoons always wash their food before they eat it. You must hold the meat firmly in your paws, and dabble it about in the water until it is thoroughly rinsed, before you put it in your mouth."

"Dear me, what is all this chattering?" called the father raccoon from the doorway of the den. "Have you forgotten that daytime is the time for raccoons to be asleep?"

"The children have learned to climb the tree," the mother raccoon told him. "I have been talking to them about the river."

The father raccoon understood. He drew his head back into the darkness of the den. But almost at once he poked it out again.

"They will be going with us to fish for crawfish and frogs one of these fine nights," he said.

(Watch the page For Children on the first Monday in July for a story of a Monarch butterfly.)

Prizes for Four

By Peter White

Our prize-winners have been writing us such nice letters lately, that we want to share some of them with other girls and boys who read this column.

"I read the lovely book I won about 'John of Pudding Lane,' by Mabel Leigh Hunt," wrote Jocelyn Greene, seven, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts. "Some day Mother is going to take me to Boston and show me the streets in the book. I thank you so much for my lovely book."

"Thank you for the book 'Roundabout,' by Charlie May Simon, "wrote Joanne Colburn, nine, of Knoxville, Tennessee. "I took it to school one day and told them about it. My teacher said that she was glad that I brought it to school and that she was proud of me. She wanted me to read it to them, but we have been so busy that I haven't had a chance yet."

Prizes this month go to: Richard Boddy, six, of Derbyshire, England; Jimmy Peugh, seven, of Great Bend, Kansas; Diane Robertson, eight, of Laguna Beach, California; and Nancy Jane Morgan, nine, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Richard's book is "Island Boy," by Betty Holdridge, a fine tale of a boy in the Bahamas, with many lovely pictures. Jimmy's is "Pedro of Santa Fé," by Frances Cavanah, a nice story with pictures in colors; Diane's is "Maria Rosa," by Vera Kelsey, a fine tale of children in Brazil, with very amusing pictures in colors; Nancy's is "The Long Winter," by Laura Ingalls Wilder, whom she mentions as one of her favorite authors. We think she will find this book a fine addition to her collection.

Here are their letters:

Jungle Animals

The nicest story in The Christion Science Monitor is the one of Juloo and Toto and Snal. I liked it because it was about jungle animals. I am glad that Juloo got a schoolbag because I've got one. I had to wait a long time for part two of Juloo's Schoolbag because the ships were slow coming across the sea. I like Toto because he tried to help other animals. I am glad that America is our friend and I hope the boys and girls are helping the war effort like we are doing for our country.

RICHARD BODDY

Tommy Turtle

I think that Tommy Turtle learned his lesson, because a turtle that is slow is never a good turtle. He learned that he should never be slow because he would always miss the fun. The story helped me by teaching me a lesson to never be slow like I was one time when I went to the picture show and walked too slow and got there when the picture was half over. I am making a scrapbook of all the chimney farm stories and the nature stories and the animal stories.

The story I liked best of all is one I haven't mentioned as yet. It was about the bat and the woodpecker. I learned that a bat curls up like a football and hangs upside down by its feet and it eats bugs and other creatures in the dusk. A bat never flies in the sunshine. A bat likes the flying time best of all.

JIMMY PEUGH

Bears and Bicycles

Thank you for the funny story of the bears that rode the bicycles. My sister and I like The Christian Science Monitor's stories very much. I am eight years old and my sister is six years old.

Last week we saw a little bird pulling on our door bell string and mother told us that they were building a nest. So we put out some short white strings in the patio. Soon many birds were picking up the strings. We put out some blue yarn but they did not take it. I think it was because the wool was too bright colored and the baby birds would not be safe in such a bright nest.

DIANE ROBERTSON

A Book Collection

I have written to you twice before and won prizes that I have enjoyed so much that I decided that I would try again.

I have started a collection of books that I have borrowed from the Library and have liked very much. I bought "Five Bushel Farm," by Elizabeth Coatsworth, with the money that I got for Easter and part of my allowance for last month. Most of them were reviewed in the Monitor. My favorite authors are Elizabeth Coatsworth, Kate Seredy, Laura Ingalls Wilder and several others. I want to get "Savannah," as I liked it very much.

Every Sunday I get 25 cents as my allowance for the week. I am going to save that and try to get a new book each month. The reason that I am getting these books is so that I will have something to read now and when I get older. I have several shelves full of books. Some of these my mother had when she was small, others I have gotten as presents.

I have read and enjoyed almost all of them. Some of them I have not read because they are too old for me and I would not enjoy them.

NANCY JANE MORGAN

We make Special Mention of Margery Lou Rochow, five, of Park Ridge, Illinois, and Nell Hefti, of Monrovia, California, who sent in nice letters too; we hope they will write for the contest soon again and win books.

As careful as you'd be yourself

Laundries that pride themselves on their work are advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. They are as careful of clothes as you are. And what a delight it is to open a clean, sweet-smelling bundle fresh from the laundry!

If you are not using laundry service, try a good laundry. You'll be thrilled by the clean, beautifully ironed, all-buttons-on clothes the laundry will deliver to you. Many good laundries are advertised in the Monitor.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

CAMPS FOR BOYS

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William Beals, Director — Glen Arbor, Michigan
22nd Season — Summer Camp for Boys
Not camp life "as usual," but the opportunity to work, to earn real money, to grow strong, to get recreation through accomplishment, and to enjoy all land and water sports.
For boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor Readers
Guest House under same management

ABNAKI ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Famous Vermont camp for boys 9-19 years; 3 divisions. Convenient, protected location. Ample equipment. Adult counselors. Learn-by-doing program. Leadership training. Crafts; land and water sports. $136 season. June 27-Aug. 22. Booklet. 219 Strong Bldg., Burlington, Vt.

Pocono Pines
IN THE HEART OF POCONOS
Boys 5-15. 18th year. Alt. 2000'. Excellent transportation. 90 miles from N. Y. or Phila. Screened cabins. All sports. Swimming and canoeing on 3-mile lake. Arts and crafts, trips. Excellent food. Careful supervision. Golf and riding available. Inclusive fee $235—8 weeks; $125—4 weeks. Parents and friends accommodated in lodge or cabins. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.
Paul W. Calhoun, Director, 5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Boston Y. W. C. A. Camp for Girls
Ages 12 to 18.—July 6 to Aug. 31
8 weeks $100—4 weeks $50
Superb location. Sandy beach, comfortable cabins. Trained supervision in swimming, canoeing, crafts, modern dance, archery, music, dramatics. For booklet inquire Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Kenmore 7940.

NAWAKWA
Pocono Pines, Pa. For Girls 6 to 18
17th season. Private Lake. Sand Beach. Cabins. Riding. Tennis. Bicycling. Hikes. Rounded Program. Trained Personnel. On secluded 2,000 acre estate. Campers escorted from N. Y. Restricted. 8 Weeks $132. July $70. Aug. $65. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet.
N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42d St. LO. 5-1550

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled sympathetic leadership
BOOKLET
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
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SEA PINES "SPRITES"
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Children, 5-11, have their own beach and activities. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. 100 acres of pines. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, East Brewster, Mass.

Look for School Advertisements on the Education Pages Each Tuesday and Saturday

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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Easily reached by frequent trains. A non-sectarian, co-ed camp with interesting program. Inland lake. Horseback riding. Fee $215. Special kindergarten and Summer School.
L. Franklin Wayerson, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (Room 1840) PEnn. 6-2960 or Residence, RA. 8-9089

SANDWICH-NOTCH JUST THE CAMP FOR LITTLE TOTS
Outdoor life on White Mt. country place. Fun with farm pets. Swimming, handicrafts. Story hours. Expert staff assures safety, constant care. Graduate Nurse, dietician. Boys and girls 2-12. 20th season. Send for folder.
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie J. Smith
Compton, N. H.

HIGH IN THE PINEY MOUNTAINS
DESERT SUN CAMP
At Idyllwild, in the San Jacinto Mountains, there's a grand summer program for boys of 5 to 12 years, girls 5 to 14. Riding, games, swimming, pack trips, good friendship, self-reliance, individual attention. June 28 to Sept. 5. Elevation 5500 ft. Write Desert Sun School, Mecca, Calif., until June 15. After June 15, write Idyllwild, Calif.

BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN CAMP
For Boys and Girls
Four wonderful weeks in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Georgia. Side trips to historic points. August 1st to September 1st.
City Camp in Chicago—
June 29th to August 1st
North Shore School, 6326 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Briargate 5143

Look for Camp Advertisements on Monday, Children's Page and Thursday, Young People's Page

Toronto Marked by Decades of Steady Progress Since Days of Indian Trails

Toronto Is Called a City Of Brightness and Briskness

By Eleanor Jackson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Toronto, a place of meeting," said the Mississauga Indians centuries ago.

"Fort Rouille, a good trading post," said the French in 1750.

"Toronto, a safe site," said Lieut. Col. John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, in 1790.

These words all have been proved true many times in the past 30 decades, as the city has grown from wigwam to metropolis on the site that was once the meeting-place of Indian braves.

Long before the white man reached this part of Canada in his steady westward sweep of Empire, "Toronto" was the terminal point of Indian trails connecting Lakes Huron and Ontario, and the birth of the city is closely related to the history of the fur trade.

Trading posts were established on Lake Ontario by both French and English in the early part of the eighteenth century, and an old report on Canadian affairs sent to Louis XV of France in 1749 by the French Governor General announced the decision to build a stockade, or storehouse, at Toronto, as the "pass" at this place between Lakes Ontario and Huron was then called. It was officially named Fort Rouille in honor of Antoine Louis Rouille, Count de Jouy, but as the Indian name Toronto was then in use, the fort became known as Fort Toronto.

Camped on Humber

Bands of the Mississaugas came down the lakes and camped at the mouth of the Humber River, displayed their furs along the cliffs of the lake shore below the stockade. Trade was brisk when the French offered their wool, linens, ribbons, tools, muskets — all the ordinary articles of barter. The site of Fort Rouille is marked with a monument close to the waterfront in the Canadian National Exhibition park.

Not for long did the fleur-de-lis wave over Toronto, however, for the fort was given up during the French and British wars of that century. But after the American Revolutionary War came the influx of United Empire Loyalists, and the population of Upper Canada grew by leaps and bounds, the new settlers making a real contribution to the commercial and cultural life of Toronto in common with other parts of Ontario where they hewed their homes out of the wilderness.

These staunch supporters of the British form of government, who left good homes in the United States, faced their problems here with resolute cheerfulness. Among them were lawyers, clergymen, government officers, merchants, teachers, graduates of Yale and Harvard, wealthy landowners and planters as well as farmers and townsfolk of moderate means, and retired soldiers, and all were one in their loyalty, which was an inheritance from British fathers and grandfathers. Their great grandchildren are found in Toronto and all parts of Ontario to this day, ardent in their beliefs and brave and proud of their Canadian and British citizenship.

"Safe Site"

Many of the retired soldiers who had settled in Upper Canada had belonged to the Queen's Rangers, under the command of Lieut. Col. J. G. Simcoe, who, however, had retired to his Devonshire estate. He was sent out to Canada again as first Lieutenant Governor of the new province. The first capital was at Newark, and after it was found unsuitable, Simcoe himself would have chosen London, but at the insistence of Lord Dorchester, Governor of Canada, he inspected the north shore of Lake Ontario, and found it a "safe site."

In the summer of 1793, he arrived in Toronto with his Queen's Rangers, and Toronto, or York as he renamed it that year in honor of the Duke of York, began to take form. The soldiers put up their own log huts on Garrison Common, now Canadian National Exhibition Park, while their original "Old Fort" on Bathurst Street still stands, the fort which had its moment of dramatic history in the troubled days of 1812, when the American flag waved over it for a few days.

Simcoe laid out the townsite two miles of the military camp, built a rustic retreat for his family on the hillside just south of the present Bloor Street viaduct, and called it Castle Frank after his small son, and built the first Parliament Buildings. The four good roads, built originally by his soldiers as military roads, Yonge Street, Dundas Street, Kingston Road, and one leading to Niagara, are more traveled than ever before. York, called "Little," "Muddy," and "Dirty," expanded gradually, new citizens coming from the United States, Ireland, Great Britain, and government officials from Newark. Good mills were established on the Humber and Don, a market place was set aside in 1803, and in the same year work was begun on the first St. James's Church.

But besides being strategically of no value, York was poorly defended when on the morning of April 27, 1813, the American fleet of 15 sail hove in sight. The Americans landed west of the Old Fort at what is now Sunnyside, and captured the garrison. Gen. Zebulon Pike, discoverer of Pike's Peak, came ashore in charge of the landing party, but was killed in an explosion which took place inside the abandoned fort. The monument to General Pike is decorated with flowers each year by Canadians. The United States force remained in possession of the town for several days, and then withdrew. The capital suffered another raid a few months later, and these invasions were sufficiently serious to check York's progress for several years.

First Mayor

York was incorporated as the city of Toronto on March 6, 1834, with a population of 9,254, and William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather on his mother's side of the present Prime Minister of Canada, was chosen as first mayor. The successful conclusion of the struggle for responsible government with the Act of Union in 1841 left the little city free for the new era of expansion. In 1842, Charles Dickens wrote of the city: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement."

Although in its first decade Toronto produced no more manufactured goods than any one of a score of smaller communities in the province, and so long as transportation was economical only along lakes and rivers, the trend was against centralization. Toronto in its first quarter-century was a commercial rather than industrial community, and it was perfectly situated, as it is to this day, to gather up the agricultural products of a rich territory and to distribute the wares coming up by sea by way of Montreal.

But with the railways went the rapid settlement of the regions served by these lines, bringing a flood of business to the city. Factories grew steadily as the opening of the West brought wider and still wider markets. The Dominion Parliament adopted a tariff frankly protective, and further stimulated industrial activity. The Canadian National Exhibition, started in 1879, contributed to the improvement of factory technique.

Notable Event at Toronto

Princess Alice, honorary Commandant of the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force, is shown inspecting the first graduating class at Old Havergal College. With her is Section Officer J. M. I. Hibberdine of "A" flight.

© Royal Canadian Air Force

Summer Uniform

Added Passengers On Street Cars Easily Handled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Gasoline rationing, which threw an added 27,000 passengers into the hands of the City's street-car operators, did not find them unprepared.

Staggered hours have done a great deal to spread this load so evenly over the system that schedules were scarcely affected.

Moreover, 50 new street cars were delivered this spring, so that Toronto has in service 350 of the most modern streamlined cars plus a complete equipment of up-to-date busses. When the new cars and busses were bought, it was planned to retire some of the old cars, but acute conditions made it necessary to rehabilitate the old cars which were still in good operating condition. The result is that the strength of the Toronto Transportation Commission is far greater than it might have been.

The Commission was associated with the development of the new street cars, and was one of the first systems on the continent to introduce these cars into service. In Toronto proper the one-fare system is so arranged that 87.5 per cent of Toronto's citizens reside within 1,000 feet of T. T. C. services and 99.6 per cent within 2,000 feet. The average fare on the city system is 6.18 cents.

A recent innovation has won new popularity for the Commission. A few weeks ago citizens at several of the busiest downtown intersections were approached by neatly uniformed attractive girls, who reminded them to have their tickets ready before boarding the pay-enter cars, and were ready to sell tickets to anyone needing them. No longer, officials of the Commission hope, will a man getting change for his bill block the entrance to the car. He will already have bought his tickets from the girl on the corner. Purse-delving women will do their delving where it won't hold up the traffic, after a polite reminder from one of these "guides" to have their fares ready before boarding the car. The idea, of course, is to ease the bottleneck in entering the cars, and thus speed up transit.

Not only do these guides sell tickets, however. But as their name implies, they have been given an intensive training, and know their City so well that they will be able to direct strangers around the City. Thousands of new families have moved to the City to take up war work or because their men are in training here, and often they are in need of guidance.

Colorful Institutions Adapted to War Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Need for housing for the thousands of young men in training in the British Commonwealth Training Plan has changed appreciably the character of many buildings in this City. The bugle calls where once shouted carefree children in the playground of Toronto Normal Model School. Blue-smocked women pack thousands upon thousands of parcels for the Red Cross to send to prisoners of war where at one time Ontario's Lieutenant-Governors and their ladies were hosts to society's elite. Missing is the color and brilliance, of buildings of the Canadian National Exhibition, which has been held here for 63 consecutive years, taking it through two former wars, and which has now been cancelled for the duration. Instead of red-coated huntsmen at the Eglinton Hunt Club are to be found hundreds of blue-coated airmen.

But the buildings were needed, and many were voluntarily offered by the Ontario Government rent-free, and others were purchased or rented by the Dominion authorities.

Exhibition Provides Buildings

At the very outbreak of the war, the Canadian National Exhibition officials offered the use of their buildings to the armed forces, as they had done in 1914. Some of of the buildings have been in permanent use since, and others were vacated each summer to permit the annual fair to be held. Exhibition camp had its full complement of troops that first winter, and the Army has used several of the buildings each year, transferring men and equipment to other camps in the spring. This spring the Canadian National Exhibition was asked to cancel its show in order to permit year-'round training there for the Army as well as for the air force. They have already used the Government building, the Women's Building, the Horticultural and other smaller ones, but now many more will be remodeled at once as accommodation for the greatly increased number of men in the three services. Ottawa is to reimburse the City for any financial loss.

From the very outbreak of the war the Coliseum and Horse Palace has been the Air Force manning pool, and these buildings were consequently declared "out of bounds" at Exhibition time each year. In the Coliseum the tanbark that for decades has been a tradition on the floor of the longest arena in Canada was dug out, and tons of cement poured over the one-half acre of ground to make a large drill hall for the air force boys. Everything needed for the airmen is here—canteen, cafés, theater, post-office, sports, offices, tuckshop, bandstand, in addition to dormitories and classrooms.

Chorley Park, $1,000,000 residence of former Lieut. Governors of Ontario, and closed by the Hepburn Government as such in 1937, has been reopened as a military hospital. In the spacious ballroom volunteer workers each week wrap and address 10,000 food parcels for the British and Canadian prisoners of war in Germany.

Educational Groups Aid

The Ontario Government has given free use of buildings and properties at St. Thomas, Guelph, Mimico and Monteith, and facilities at Trinity College here and many other educational institutions have been placed at the disposal of the defense department gratis. Teaching, experimentation and research work at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph are still carried on by students, who find board and lodging outside the colleges, but much of the space is used as an R. C. A. F. training school. The Ontario School for the Deaf at Belleville and the Ontario Normal Model School here have been turned over also and will accommodate some 1,500 air force personnel. The Gould Street Model School, last of its kind in the province, will not be reopened, as the policy of the department of education now requires student teachers to gain their experience in public school classrooms.

Eglinton Hunt Club premises were sold to the Dominion Government late in 1939, and this property too is used as an R. C. A. F. flying school.

The building formerly occupied by Havergal College has been renovated and remodeled, and is now serving as the training center for the new Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force. The auditorium, which is now used as a lecture hall, will hold about 500 persons, and living quarters can accommodate 250 at a time. Women are given their initial training here before being sent out to the various air force districts.

Toronto Children Show Increased Interest in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 1,000 children applied for art instruction in the Saturday morning classes at the Toronto Art Gallery last year, according to statistics compiled here. The art center is steadily attracting wider interest, and its classes for teachers and leaders of children's groups are also in demand.

The fourteenth annual exhibition of the work of the Saturday morning classes has recently closed, and was of refreshing interest from the colorful work of the two to four-year-olds to the murals, paintings and plastics of the fourteen-year olds.

The Gallery has always been most ingenious in the use of simple and inexpensive materials, but is finding that it must become even more so, in these days of shortage of corrugated paper, metals, paints, etc.

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Ontario Leaders See Co-operative Movement as Nucleus of Future Peace

Plan Held Remedy for Economic Conflicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Leaders of the co-operative movement in Ontario believe that the movement contains the fundamental remedy for overcoming the economic group conflicts which are a cause of the present war.

One of the best concrete examples of the working of the co-operative movement may be found in the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, with headquarters here for marketing farm products and for purchasing farm supplies. Organized in 1914 as a co-operative business enterprise, the farmers decided to be governed by the co-operative fundamentals of one man, one vote; a moderate rate of interest on capital; service at cost, and co-operative earnings to be shared by those who supplied the business and made earnings possible.

Binder twine was the first commodity handled by the new company, whose business has now expanded to the place where practically all farm products are marketed, and the volume of business is so great that this company acts as the pacemaker of prices of farm supplies. The company co-operates in turn with similar groups in the other provinces and in the United States, and with all other organized farmers in Canada.

Growth Since 1937

In 1937 by a change in by-laws the United Farmers' Co-operative Company was enabled to enter into friendly business relationship with local co-operatives and buying clubs in the province, the development providing a new basis for the movement in Ontario, and proving of mutual advantage. Other recent changes have brought the organization of the company into conformity with the structure of the more successful co-operative movements in other countries.

The parent organization is the United Farmers of Ontario, whose members—men, women and young people—form local community groups, carrying on educational programs and give leadership in farm thought and co-operative development. The men's clubs almost all function as buying clubs for their members, with the United Farmers Co-operative serving them as their central wholesale. It is estimated that on the average, one of each two farmers across Canada belongs to some co-operative association, and that the number of co-operative members among farmers in Ontario would amount in the aggregate to half the number of farms, at least.

The Co-operative Company has four places of business in Toronto, one being a modern fertilizer plant, six outside creameries, an up-to-date feed plant at Peterboro, and is closely linked with three new co-operative services at Peterboro, Barrie and Perth. The United Farmers Co-operative Company, commission branch, is the largest operator in the Union Stockyards in Toronto, and the largest live-stock selling agency in Canada, handling about 30 per cent of the stock coming into the Toronto yards.

Creamery Successful

The Toronto Creamery has a large buttermilk drier and a butter-cutting machine with facilities for wrapping approximately eight tons of butter in pound prints a day. It is estimated that this creamery sells in the Toronto market one quarter or more of the total amount of butter used in the city. The seven Co-operative creameries make more than 6 per cent of the creamery butter produced in the province.

Another major marketing service is the marketing of eggs and poultry, daily shipments to Toronto being made by farmers and local co-operatives. The Co-operative also handles grass and clover seed, leading all firms in the export market, and providing a special market for seed growers. They are also drying and powdering eggs to ship to England at the Toronto plant.

Tractors Marketed

In 1934 the United Farmers Co-operative Company adopted a new policy in the handling of fertilizer, as in that year a boatload of potash brought from Europe enabled them, with the co-operation of local fertilizer mixing stations, to go into the mixing of co-operative fertilizers. The venture has been so successful that a plant for ready-mixed and branded Co-op fertilizers was recently purchased in Toronto.

In 1937 the Company entered a new field when it undertook the distribution in Ontario of the Co-op tractor and a wide range of electrical appliances under the trade name "Co-op." The company is associated in the handling of these articles with the large scale co-operatives of the United States.

The outstanding development in the distribution field in recent years is the establishment of District Co-op Services at Peterboro in 1940. Barrie and Perth in 1941. While Co-op feed is the largest single item in the business of these services, they handle a full range of farm supplies, and are equipped to give a first-class trucking service to their members, and each building provides an auditorium for farmers' meetings. The new Co-op at Peterboro was the first local established as a result of the new expansion policy adopted by the parent organization and its affiliates, and the benefit of the experience of the central and other locals was made available, and assistance given in many ways. The United Farmers Co-operative Company will also to a great extent assume responsibility for management for the first few years. Before taking this step the company studied the procedure followed by a number of the large regional wholesalers in the United States.

Meeting Competition

The district Co-ops are expected to provide a service as good or better than that offered by any private corporation with which they must compete, and it is believed that co-operatives, by a proper co-ordination of their activities from retailing, through wholesaling, importing and manufacturing, can gain for themselves all the advantages of their main competitors, the chain stores, and also retain democratic ownership, control and sharing of benefits.

Although co-operatives have their greatest following among the farmers and in rural districts, the movement is growing even in Toronto. The Campus Co-operative Residence at the University provides board and residence for students. Co-operative stores are no longer a novelty, as there are several in the city, and a co-operative bakery flourishes.

Since the approval of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1922, rescinded in 1940 with the authorization of Credit Unions under the Credit Unions Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, 103 Credit Unions have been incorporated, of which 93 are still in operation. Toronto has 37 of these Credit Unions, which are in reality peoples' banks.

Ontario Credit Unions at the end of the last fiscal year had 18,760 members, and total assets of $2,193,355.

FRED J CONBOY, D.D.S.
MAYOR

MAYOR'S OFFICE
TORONTO

May 27th, 1942

The Christian Science Monitor
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts
U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

Having learned that your coming issue of June 15th will again feature a number of articles descriptive of the City of Toronto, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity thus presented of conveying cordial greetings to the readers of your splendid publication.

It is perhaps interesting to note that the name of the City is of Indian origin, meaning "Place of Meeting," the site, in early times, being a rendezvous for Indian tribes for council or warlike expeditions. It is still a place of meeting and is so being used by many important associations, particularly throughout the North American Continent. It is a far cry from the one-time trading post to the present-day metropolis, with which, no doubt, many of your readers are familiar.

To those who have not previously visited Toronto, they will find, when they have an opportunity of doing so, a large well-kept City located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and possessing fine modern buildings, numerous beautiful spacious parks, and splendid secluded residential districts in which a great number of citizens occupy their own homes.

In addition to it being the foremost commercial and industrial centre in Canada, it is a seat of learning and culture, being the home of the largest university in the British Empire, and having located here the famous Mendelssohn Choir and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

All of these factors have contributed to the progress and growth of Toronto as one of the important cities on the North American Continent. The atmosphere is coloured, at the present time, by the necessities of war.

Busy as we are in these difficult days, we are not so busy that we cannot still extend to our visitors that hospitality for which the Citizens of Toronto are noted. The bond of friendship between Canada and the United States has been strengthened by our joint participation in a conflict, not of our own seeking, to defend the liberties we enjoy and to ensure the further progress of civilization, to the end that the peoples of the world may continue to improve the lot of mankind.

It is a pleasure to commend The Christian Science Publishing Society for the publicity given to Toronto, the Queen City of Canada, among its hosts of readers in America and England.

Yours sincerely,

Fred J Conboy

Mayor

Toronto Claims 'Firsts' Which Aided Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — A few Toronto "Firsts," as summarized by the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association, bring out some often-forgotten facts about this city.

The first practical electric railway was demonstrated in 1833 by John Joseph Wright, and Toronto pioneers invented the overhead wire and trolley pole.

The first public demonstration of the incandescent lamp was made at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1882. "The sight was a grand one, there being no less than 30 lights in the building."

Standard Time was originated in Toronto by Sir Sandford Fleming in 1879.

The first demonstration of a radio-receiving set working satisfactorily directly off the alternating-current house lighting mains was given in Toronto.

Astronomy Charts Control Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Toronto's 50,000 modern street lamps are regulated by astronomical charts prepared by the Toronto Meteorological Observatory.

Ten minutes after sundown the switches in the various substations are turned and streets are illumined, while 10 minutes after sunrise the process is reversed. Of course at times nature does interfere and the lights are left on longer on dark mornings or turned on earlier in the evenings.

999-Year Lease Held on Houses Of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Set in the midst of the lovely gardens and spacious lawn of Queen's Park are the buildings of the University of Toronto and Ontario's Parliament Buildings.

In the year 1859 the University of Toronto granted a large tract of choice land to the city on a 999-year lease term, to be used as the home of the Provincial Government Buildings, rental to be five shillings annually, an added clause stating that the University could collect this five shillings "if it wished." The original lease still stands, with 916 years to go.

Almost 30 years after the institution of the lease, an action was begun to have it declared null and void. A decision was finally reached which left the lease valid, as it is to this day, but under the new agreement the province endowed two chairs in the university. Fittingly enough for a province that was to become the backbone of the English settlement in Canada, and one of the most important mining areas in the world, the chairs agreed upon were English Literature and Mining and Geology.

Queen's Park, the cultural and political center of Ontario, now sees the initial training of many of the thousands of airmen who have come to Ontario from all parts of the British Empire under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

In the park itself, too, and along avenues leading to it, are monuments which have been erected to famous Canadians, from Sir John A. Macdonald, one of the Fathers of Confederation, to Sir Adam Beck, father of the mighty Ontario Hydroelectric development, which supplies Ontario's tremendous war industries with power, and even exports some to the United States.

Ontario's Lakes and Forests Easily Accessible by Rail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The vacationist who wishes to conserve fuel and rubber will find that the province of Ontario, which last year welcomed 2,745,000 United States automobiles, has just as great a capacity to receive people who will now come by rail.

This province, with its variety of lakes and forests making it an ideal vacation playground, is situated on four of the five Great Lakes, which offer luxurious passenger steamers, and on the two great transcontinental railways, with their modern air-conditioned trains traversing a vast network of railway lines, covering the southern and more settled section of southern Ontario and leading into the lakeland district of the north. Airplane service is maintained through the north country to take fishing parties into the outlying camps, and an excellent system of motor coach transportation covers the province and connects with bus lines from all parts of the United States. Car ferries are operated on the St. Lawrence and St. Clair Rivers and other points along the border, one from Rochester, N. Y., to Cobourg, Ontario, saving more than 100 miles' driving to reach Toronto.

The two great railway systems focus on Toronto, and from practically every large city east of the Mississippi and from the Mason-Dixon line northward, you can reach Toronto by an overnight journey. From this city many combination trips may be planned. From Owen Sound and Midland, which are only four hours' drive from the city, you may enjoy steamer cruises of a day, a few days, or a week which will take you through the 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay, or around the rugged coastline of Manitoulin Island.

Toronto the Gateway

Toronto is the logical gateway to thousands of square miles of Canada's marvelous vacation lands, which combine delightful scenery, glorious climate and points of historical interest with the holiday maker's first desire, good fishing and fun in the water. Long ago residents of the United States recognized the accessibility of certain areas of Ontario, whose summer population is now almost entirely American, and names such as Georgian Bay, Parry Sound, Muskoka, and Algonquin Park were familiar to many Americans when cars were a novelty. Ontario has the largest railway mileage of any province in the Dominion, and its three main systems and other smaller but important lines have facilities that will take the tourist to the gateway of every summer resort, and whether it be luxurious modern hotel-resort or rough fisherman's lodge by the lake, it may be found in Ontario.

Ontario offers excellent angling either for the casual fisherman or the more serious one. For the sportsman who takes his fishing seriously, there are great tracts from 400 to 600 miles wide where no highway crosses, and the only contact is the occasional train which drops the fisherman at the outfitters and picks him up again when he is ready to leave the fisherman's paradise.

It would be difficult to place one's finger on the map of Ontario without its being in proximity to a good canoe route. Provincial parks, canal systems, rivers large and small, rapids, falls, lakes, still-waters and all the pot-pourri for a memorable canoe trip await the devotee of the paddle. Detailed instructions and a complete canoe chart for some 27 canoe trips in Ontario may be secured free of charge from the Ontario Travel Bureau here.

Cordial to Americans

Last year as an added inducement to bring along a camera, the bureau offered several hundred dollars in prizes for photographs taken by United States citizens vacationing in Ontario. The contest was divided into six groups, scenic, water sports, highway and story telling, and entries were received from Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Throughout all Canada a hearty welcome awaits our next-door neighbor, and the sentiment expressed by President Roosevelt that the word "foreign" is not applicable between the United States and Canada is heartily subscribed to by Canadians. Canadians will try to dispel by their friendliness the inevitable feeling for strangeness in the atmosphere here which is of necessity engendered by the Union Jack flying over their heads, the helmets and uniforms of our police, patterned after those of the London "bobbies," the scarlet tunics of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and by scenes unfamiliar to their eyes.

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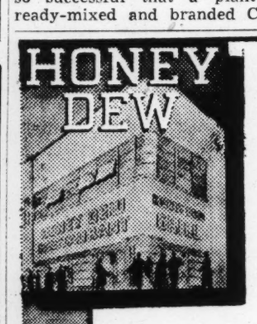

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Toronto Serves as Major Arsenal and Training Center for War Effort

Toronto a Chief 'Arsenal' For Canada's Vocation Trainees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—This City has become one of Canada's chief arsenals for vocational trainees to fit into the Dominion's war effort.

Technical and vocational schools, of which there are several in the city, offer, moreover, a working view of the Dominion Provincial Training plan, whereby workers in thousands are graduated many times through the year from the courses which fit them into industry. The schools, like the war industries, work on shifts, and in addition to regular students are employees from various industries and members of the armed forces, the latter two groups taking special courses to help them in their work.

At Western Technical School men and women at the rate of several thousand a year are completing these war emergency training classes. The school accepts men and women from Massey-Harris, John Inglis and York Arsenal. After they have made and had accepted applications for work at these plants, they are sent to the school, and a subsistence allowance is made them during their training. At the conclusion of the course, which may be from two to eight or 10 weeks, the trainees are sent back to the firm for employment. They have worked from operation detail sheets, similar to those used in the plants.

More Than 1,000 Trainees

At the first of the year more than 1,000 trainees employed in the industries were taking training there to increase their efficiency.

Toronto Central Technical School, which at the beginning of the year had 5,083 regular students, nearly all teen-age boys and girls, enrolled in its day and evening classes, also had 1,135 students taking special courses of instruction under the Dominion program. The instructors at the school were teaching some 40-odd different subjects, as in addition to the ordinary vocational training in mechanics, wood-work, radio, home economics, shopwork and allied subjects, they were giving training in aircraft construction of all kinds, glass-blowing, fuse-making, technical chemistry, precision instrument work, fine instrument work and machine assembly. There are 21 types of industrial courses, 14 Army trades and four R. C. A. F. trades, and while the course at Central Technical is the largest of its kind in the entire program, similar courses are being conducted at all local technical schools and in similar institutions across Canada.

Last year the Government established a new training policy whereby elementary training classes were discontinued at the St. Thomas Air Training School, rated as the largest of its kind in the empire. To speed the flow of trained men into the workshops of the training and active service stations this elementary training, which requires about 18 weeks, is given in schools conducted under the Emergency Training plan. After they pass the R. C. A. F. trade tests, they are then transferred from the schools here, at Galt and elsewhere to St. Thomas for advanced training only.

Girls Training, Too

In the ordinary classes hundreds of girls are being trained for various occupations, many of them now in the "restricted" class, through the six vocational schools, but one of the difficulties is that students who are well along in their respective courses are offered employment before graduation. Besides commercial subjects, girls are given training that will equip them to fill positions in home economics, industrial crafts of various kinds, power machine operation, and clothing manufacture.

Young women's colleges and private schools are putting much more stress on practical subjects to equip girls for earning a livelihood and to help their country through an emergency than on educational luxuries. Students are giving much attention to science, mathematics and commercial subjects, while courses are given in first aid, child care and mothercraft. Senior British girls, here for the duration of the war, are also specially keen on such courses of study.

Entirely apart from the schools is the training given women by the Canadian Women's Voluntary Services, organized last June. They have concentrated on training as many women as possible, and in ascertaining what women are available to meet an emergency, and at the same time keep life moving as normally as possible.

Director of Public Information, Ottawa

Canadian Women Do Their Part in War

Girl machinists at work in a Bren gun plant in Toronto

Trans-Canada Road Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Trans-Canada highway, first planned almost 30 years ago, will be completed this year. The final link involving construction of a stretch 153 miles long between Geraldton and Hearst in northern Ontario, north of Lake Superior, will allow motorists to drive from the eastern coast of Canada to the west, a distance of more than 4,161 miles, on the great highway.

Uninterrupted transportation by rail has been possible for more than 50 years; the Trans-Canada Airlines have united east and west in a more rapid service for several years. The highway construction presented difficulties not met by either, and it is only now with the pressure of war needs that this long-planned Ontario link is being rushed to completion. The right of way for this final stretch was laid out by aerial surveying, found to be better and quicker than ground surveying in an area of virgin forest.

For this section of the highway runs through truly virgin territory. There are no settlements at all, not even resident Indians, although some pass through here, yet it was in this vicinity at Beardmore in 1933 that Norse weapons were found, apparently indicating that those sturdy Vikings passed through some 400 years before Columbus arrived in America.

This section of the road will have a gravel surface, about 30 feet wide, no grades of more than 5 per cent, and all curves less than two degrees. The most difficult part of the task was to get supplies and equipment in to the road site from the railways. Fourteen construction companies tackled the job, and several hundred miles of "tote roads" were built for this purpose. Necessarily of such a standard as to carry very heavy equipment, these feeder roads became the basis of a system of secondary roads later.

Little Norway 'Captures' Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Little Norway"—a city within a city—has spelt romance for Toronto since Nov. 10, 1940. Since that day the flag of Norway has flown beside that of Canada over Camp Little Norway, at the foot of Bathurst Street right on the waterfront. Here is the world headquarters for the training of thousands of the Royal Norwegian Army and Navy Air Force.

After the men complete training here, they proceed to Great Britain where Norwegian airmen are flying with Britain's Royal Air Force. Although their homeland has been invaded and occupied, these Norwegians are waging war against the Axis on land, on the sea, and in the air. Toronto is proud to have been selected as the site for the headquarters for training.

Camp Little Norway was built, equipped and is supported by the Government-in-exile. Planes for training have been bought in the United States, and the camp is complete with training machines, hangars, barracks, mess halls and store rooms. Recruits are coming from Norway and all parts of the world faster than they can be trained with available planes.

The headquarters is financed by the earnings of Norway's modern merchant fleet, one of the largest in the world, whose ships are busy transporting war materials and food from the United States to Great Britain. These vessels were placed under the direction of the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Commission, with headquarters at New York, and between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 a year of the money so made is spent here, equipping and training Norwegian airmen to fight in the various spheres of war. Last spring it was announced that four squadrons were fighting overseas and more are being trained all the time.

City Takes Pride in Its Splendid Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—This city is proud of its trees. For they are not just ordinary trees. They are the result of a deliberate campaign to inject aboreal design into the city's scheme of decoration as well as history.

Toronto even has its branch of the international organization known as the "Men of the Trees" whose avocation it is to catalogue, classify, take care of, and plant trees.

As a result, Toronto's boulevards today have about 170,000 trees, with about an equal number in the parks, three-quarters of which were planted by the city since 1884. In the residential sections the favorites are Norway maples, elms and lindens, while the trend in downtown districts is toward native white ash, poplars and a few ailenthus.

One city elm is 17 feet 7 inches in diameter, with 120 foot spread of branches; a white oak is 11 feet six inches in diameter, 30 feet in height to the first branch and still growing; a walnut 10 feet in circumference has a seventy-five foot spread of branches. The city also boasts a ginko (maidenhair fern), two feet in diameter; a gladistrus lutea (yellow wood); a cucumber tree 14 inches in diameter, and a bur oak, 10 feet in circumference and 60 feet in height to the first branches.

Historic Occasions

The Men of the Trees also see to it that trees are planted on all historic occasions in the city. Just this spring the four British Boy Scouts who visited Toronto to tell Canadian Scouts of the work being done in the London blitz, planted a hard Canadian maple tree donated by the association. It was planted in the "Royal Circlet," between a large oak placed there by King Edward VII when he visited the city as Prince of Wales, and a smaller oak planted to mark the 25th anniversary of King George V's accession to the throne.

One hundred and fifty maple trees, one for each Canadian unit overseas in the last war, form "Coronation Park" on the waterfront. In commemoration of the visit of the present King and Queen, 123 shade trees were planted along the Royal route, and form the "Avenue of Remembrance."

The Men of the Trees also arranged the planting of Canada's first living Community Christmas Tree, a blue spruce more than 20 feet tall, now growing in Allan Gardens. It is similar to the Nation's Living Christmas Tree, lighted each year by President Roosevelt on the lawn of the White House. They also arranged for the planting in Canada of 500 beech seedling trees brought from Great Windsor Park, England.

Royal Oak Acorns

They also secured from the King's Forest 10,000 Royal Oak acorns to distribute to children of the schools of Canada and the United States, and 8,000 Royal Oak seedlings from the same source for horticultural and other societies.

Sir William Mulock, K. C., M. G., honorary president of the Canadian branch of the society, now completing their seventh successful year, has materially exemplified the spirit of the society by planting more than 100,000 trees, some of black walnut. Numerous other members are responsible for the planting of many acres of trees on waste land, and the society has made sure that trees are planted in groups for windbreaks, for the beautification of roadsides and grounds of public buildings, and planting ceremonial or memorial shade trees as an inspiration and incentive to others.

The Men of the Trees is an organization started 25 years ago in Africa by an English forester, Capt. Richard St. Barbe Baker, who persuaded these tribesmen to promise "to do a good deed a day, plant 10 trees a year, and take care of trees everywhere."

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Ontario Hydroelectric Project Due to Boost Dominion's Supply of Power

Ogoki Work to Benefit Lake Transportation

By Dr. T. H. Hogg

Chairman and Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Ogoki River Diversion scheme to develop new water power in Northern Ontario will rank, upon it completion early next year, as one of the most unique achievements in the history of Canadian hydroelectric power development, and as a project which is expected to greatly increase Canada's supply of water-produced electric power.

The Ogoki, along with the already-completed Long Lake diversion, is expected to develop 360,000 additional horsepower between Lake Nipigon and the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.

At the same time, navigation on the Great Lakes is expected to benefit by approximately $1,000,000 a year as a result of the two diversions. This benefit will be brought about when the level of the Great Lakes is raised 2½ inches by the combined flow from the Ogoki and Long Lake diversions. The importance of this seemingly small but additional depth of water results from the fact that the loading capacity of a freighter is determined by the depth of shallow navigation channels which provide only a few inches clearance for the hulls of the boats. Therefore, an extra 2½ inches of water represents a considerable increase in tonnage which can be carried by the lake freighters in their many journeys during the year.

The five-million-dollar diversion promises to be chronicled as one of the outstanding achievements of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Already, new water-level contours are taking shape within a 300-square-mile area of Northern Ontario's untamed hinterland.

Amidst chains of creeks and rivers which thrust throughout this rugged country of brush, bush and muskeg, approximately 800 Hydro engineers and construction men are pushing completion of the various projects which are designed to assure the efficient functioning of the Ogoki diversion. Included in the ranks of this cosmopolitan army are Poles, Russians, Scots, Irish, English, and others who are playing their full part as good Canadians in helping build a project which will represent an important contribution to Canada's war effort and to the new era of enterprise which will follow hostilities.

Proposed by Engineer

The diversion, now under construction, is the crystallization of a dream of Ralph Keemle, Canadian railway engineer, who, in 1923, recognized the possibility of diverting some of the water which empties into James Bay into the Great Lakes system, and using that water for the development of hydroelectric power and to benefit navigation.

As a result, the following winter, the Commission organized a party to survey contours of the Ogoki area. From Ferland, lonely northern outpost which is linked with civilization by rail, the party, accompanied by Indian guides, set out by dog team and mushed their way over snow and frozen lakes. These modern explorers received supplies and food by dog team. The following summer found them traveling by canoe and taking mile-long portages in their stride until they reached White Clay Lake, a distance of nearly a hundred miles from the railway.

Data gathered on this expedition formed the basis for further investigation and, in succeeding years, more exploratory trips were made to record stream flow and to obtain other information about the country.

The time for action came in the fall of 1940 when the gravity of war developments and new and steadily increasing war production imposed hitherto unprecedented demands upon Ontario's electric-power resources. Through an agreement with the United States, Canada was enabled to utilize an additional flow of water at Niagara to increase power output for war purposes. The agreement provided that this flow should be the equivalent of that which would be added to the Great Lakes as a result of the Ogoki and Long Lake diversions.

During the winter of 1940, construction work was commenced on the Ogoki diversion. Lumberjacks cleared the bush at Ferland where a base headquarters was established, and, almost overnight, this wilderness became a center of activity. Offices and sleeping, dining, and storage quarters soon were ready for use, while diesel engines generated power for the operation of sawmill and other equipment as well as for illumination.

Work Well Advanced

Power shovels and other heavy equipment, unloaded at Ferland, were transported by tractor and truck over temporary winter roads to camp sites.

Approximately 80 miles of these roads have been built within the Ogoki area to facilitate the movement of this equipment, and of more than 20,000 tons of materials which had to be brought from outside. Of that total, more than 800 tons were foodstuffs.

Planes are the principal personnel transportation link between Ferland and various camps. A transport plane is based at Ombabika Bay, two miles from Ferland. Equipped with skis in the winter and floats in the summer, and piloted by Charlie Skinner, one of Canada's best-known bush pilots, this plane has carried more than 1,400,000 pounds of freight and nearly 2,200 passengers within the Ogoki area.

Among key points in the construction of the Ogoki diversion are such places as Waboose, Jackfish, Snake Creek, Summit, Mojikit Lake, and Chappais Lake.

Building Main Dam

At the head of Waboose Rapids on the Ogoki River, work is well advanced in the building of the main dam which has a maximum height of 50 feet and a crest length of 1,700 feet. Two adjacent auxiliary dams are being erected to close low points in the contour. These works, combined with other auxiliary dams at Chappais Lake and Snake Creek, which flows into Mojikit Creek from the west, will form a reservoir extending upstream to the west a distance of 30 miles, and to the south into Mojikit Lake. Total area of this reservoir or new lake will be 120 square miles of which 80 square miles will be newly flooded land. The raised water level will extend south from Mojikit into a small lake known as North Summit Lake where a channel is being cut through the height of land to permit the flow to pass into South Summit Lake.

These channel improvements, at this point, involve construction of a dam and control works which are designed to pass a maximum of 10,000 cubic feet of water a second. From South Summit Lake, water will flow through a series of small lakes into the Jackfish River and thence into Lake Nipigon, down the Nipigon River and eventually into the Great Lakes where the water levels will be increased by approximately 2½ inches as a result of the combined flow from the Ogoki and Long Lake diversions.

The possibilities in this connection are indicated by engineering data which show that the total fall from the Ogoki divide to Montreal harbor is about 1,040 feet. Approximately 580 feet of this fall already is partially or wholly developed.

On the Nipigon River the 135-foot head is developed in the Hydro Commission's two plants at Cameron Falls and Alexander Landing, and there is an additional fall of about 100 feet which may be developed. At these developed and undeveloped sites on the Nipigon River, an average of 4,000 cubic feet of water a second diversion from the Ogoki would provide for an increase of 90,000 continuous horsepower. At the same time, on the Aguasabon River down which the Long Lake diversion flows to Lake Superior, there is a possibility of developing 20,000 horsepower with the diversion flow of 1,000 cubic feet of water a second.

Averaging 5,000 cubic feet a second, the combined flows from the Ogoki River and Long Lake can be utilized to develop 10,000 horsepower at Sault Ste. Marie, a maximum of 150,000 on the Niagara River, 40,000 on the St. Lawrence River in Ontario and 50,000 on the St. Lawrence River in Quebec or a grand total of 360,000 horsepower for the two diversions.

Much To Be Done

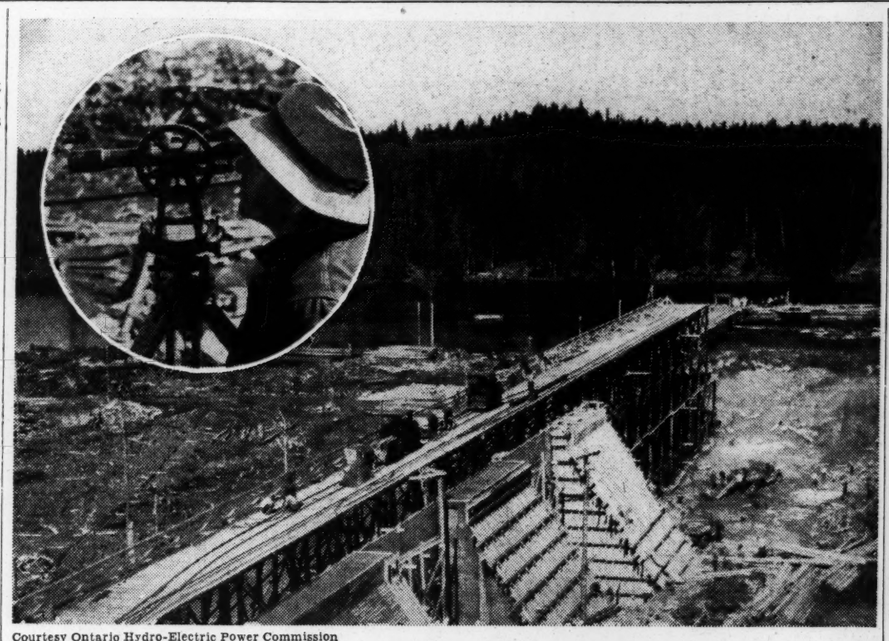
Summed up briefly, it means the moving of a great body of water—about 10,800,000 tons a day—from one watershed to another and thereby creating entirely new water-level contours on the map of Ontario.

While much already has been accomplished, much more must be done before next summer when the project is scheduled to be completed.

To date, the control dam at South Summit Lake is all but completed, while the main and auxiliary dams at Waboose are taking shape rapidly. One of the major projects is construction of a new railway bridge at Jackfish in order to take care of the greatly increased flow of water which eventually would destroy the foundations of the present bridge. In addition to the new bridge, a rock channel is being cut through at Jackfish to take care of a possible flood flow of 11,000 cubic feet a second.

Control and supervision of all operations are maintained through a short-wave radio system which links the Administration Building in Toronto with headquarters at Ferland, which, in turn, is linked by radio with the various camps. The camps are more or less self-contained Hydro communities. Going hand in hand with excellent food and comfortable living quarters are efficient first-aid services, while provision has been made also for certain recreational facilities.

When the diversion works have been completed, houses will be built at both Waboose Dam and at Summit Dam where permanent operators will be stationed. Acting upon instructions, received by short-wave radio, these operators will be responsible for the control of the flow of water which will be diverted from the James Bay watershed to that of the St. Lawrence.



Courtesy Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission

Main Dam of Ogoki River Diversion Project

Located at the head of the Waboose Rapids. The dam has a maximum height of 50 feet and a crest length of 1,700 feet. Inset: Surveyor at work on Ontario project.

Toronto Schools Use Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—For the past several years the Toronto Board of Education has set aside an appropriation for visual education, subscribing to the theory that the proper use of lantern slides and films can broaden and enrich the knowledge of the pupil, and clarify ideas derived by the pupil from reading, study, or classroom discussion.

Some subjects on the curriculum of necessity lend themselves particularly to pictures, and slides and films may be borrowed from the visual education library illustrative of topics in natural science, agriculture, geography, history, nature study, industry, music and art. These slides may be used to give a preliminary view of the geographical era, or the story in natural science, or the field in industry that the class is proposing to study, or they may be used to equal advantage as a review of a field already studied, as the new sets of slides follow closely the course of studies in the textbooks.

Each of the 94 public, 6 vocational, and 10 high schools in the city is provided by the Board of Education with one, two, or three rooms which may be used for films. Every school has been provided with at least one slide lantern, and in addition may have a moving picture projector which has been supplied from school funds or through the generosity of the Home and School Association connected with the school. The department also has a number of slide lanterns which may be borrowed.

The visual education department has built up a library of several thousand slides, about 200 film slides, and some 100 films, and they will also rent films or sets of slides on educational subjects. Each week about 50 or 60 schools put in requests for desired subjects, and between 10 and 15 thousand slides are delivered. In addition the library has art portfolios, containing one large picture for use by the teachers, and sufficient small copies for each pupil.

While the visual education branch of the Ontario Department of Education is in its infancy, having been started only a couple of years ago, there too a library of silent and sound films for use with educational subjects is being built up. These films are carefully selected, many of the best films, which are real teachers' films, coming from Erpi, Chicago, and British films from Gaumont.

When films are sent out to the various schools throughout the province, a report must be returned with the film stating how many adults and children saw it. Last year some 8,000 adults and 42,500 children saw these government sound films. Unfortunately a large percentage of rural schools have not yet facilities to utilize these slides and films.

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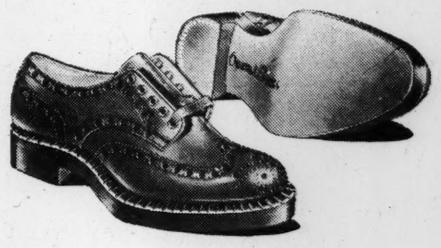

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Transportation and Industry Provide Solid Basis for Toronto's Growth

City's Vast War Industries Constitute a 'Second Front'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The "second front" line runs through the war industry factories of Toronto which is in the forefront of war manufacturing communities.

Month after month the bulletins issued by the Toronto Industrial Commission report additions to plants, new factories opened, British and American firms starting subsidiary plants in the city, or doubling or trebling present capacity. Vast new projects, not even dreamed of before the war, have risen out of the very ground, and plants have been designed, blueprinted, built, equipped and brought into production with amazing speed and skill.

To man these plants, and provide the required tools, the Dominion has had to convert an army of skilled and semi-skilled workmen almost overnight. Entirely new industrial developments in the last couple of years have made possible in the city manufacture of aircraft equipment, munitions, machine tools and dies, optical and radio equipment, plastics, wallboard and precision instruments.

The majority of British companies which have located new plants in Canada have found their way to this city, according to official figures. Such firms, established here recently, are now turning out small electric motors, air sirens and warning signals, pumps, British machine tools, British aeronautical instruments, aircraft equipment, and textiles.

Many United States Firms

Many firms from the United States have started operations here also, and Toronto has the greatest concentration of American industry outside the United States. More than 400 British and American manufacturers have installed plant sites here or used existing facilities. Manufactured goods put out by American firms include cable connectors and plugs for the Canadian aircraft industry, electrical appliances, optical lenses, plastics, carbon specialties, chemicals, tools and dies, automatic coal burners, industrial oils, and tires—to mention only a handful.

Canadian plants, too, have recently announced large expansions. Research Enterprises, Ltd., a Government-owned company producing optical and other scientific devices, is erecting a new unit to extend its radio assembly plant greatly. De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., has again expanded its current construction contract. Automobile factories and rubber firms have changed over from peacetime to wartime manufacture. Clothing and boot factories have changed almost overnight into establishments making soldiers' uniforms and footwear.

Electrical Plants Help

The electrical companies, and these rank second in Toronto's manufacturing industries in normal times, the city having had at the start of the war about 50 per cent of all Canadian plants manufacturing electrical equipment, in addition to making essential electrical equipment and apparatus to develop, transmit and utilize electric energy, are also manufacturing a wide variety of vital war needs, as antitank guns, marine engines, antiaircraft searchlights, aeroplane instruments, wire and cable. They also manufacture items essential to industry, such as electric welding and heating equipment, motors for machine tools and vacuum tubes for industrial use with all possible speed.

The amount of electrical equipment alone needed for war industries is, of course, a large factor in the output of these companies, as Canadian industry is more than 79 per cent electrified, and has an electric motor installation of more than 4.4 million horsepower.

The great resources of the firms ordinarily manufacturing agricultural implements have now been dedicated to double-duty service The old procedure of beating swords into plowshares might be said to have been put into reverse, as these plants turn out shellcases, undercarriages for aeroplanes, shells of all kinds, aircraft wings and parts, and equipment for military transport.

The farmer must not suffer, of course, with so much depending on him as well, so that these same factories make sure that he does not lack the tools of agriculture, and are still leading the way in developing labor-saving devices for the farm. One of these Toronto firms has three plants in the United States producing war materials there.

Saving the Surface

The paint factories are still producing paint for everyday uses, but are also meeting the demand for special finishes to protect guns, tanks, planes, munitions and other war equipment, while their technicians are being forced to use their utmost skill and resource to solve these problems and others met with in shortages of different materials which have long been considered essentials.

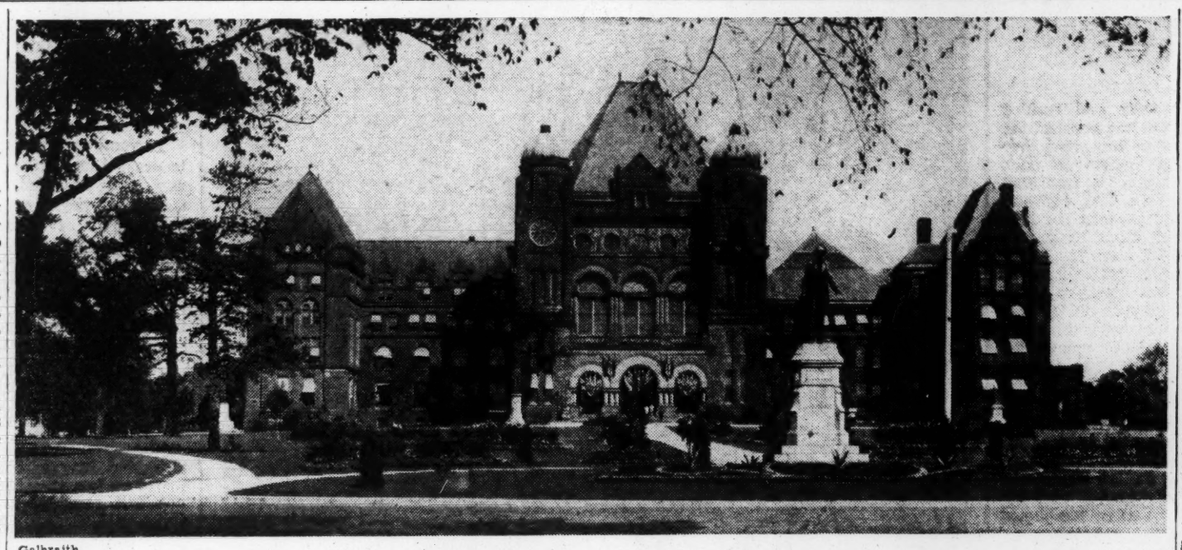
Canada's shipbuilding program, which has had unusual growth since the outbreak of the war, has its 18 major and 58 smaller shipyards running full speed ahead. In Toronto and at Georgian Bay ports minesweepers and corvettes are being launched in constant succession. Today there are 40,000 men and women employed in these yards where before the war there were 3,490 workers. Key men were brought over from Clyde shipyards to instruct our workers in building ships. A Toronto firm is also manufacturing naval electrical devices to Admiralty specifications.

Research Enterprises, Ltd., started in 1940 to fill the gap of a lack of adequate glass-making facilities in Canada, is expanding continuously, and has shipped military optical apparatus to practically every war front in the world. This plant is one of the very few optical glass plants in the world now available to the United Nations, and orders keep pouring in for optical instruments of a high calibre.

Glass From Abroad

Another firm here that deals with glass reports that glass enjoys almost total immunity to breakage and loss in Atlantic Ocean transit. Much of the glass now imported comes from Great Britain, although in prewar days Belgium was the largest shipper of glass here. In fact, the last consignment of plate glass to Toronto cleared Belgium a matter of hours before the Germans arrived. Large quantities of glass are also railshipped here from the United States. The firm of Hill and Ferguson, or Hill and Rutherford, who established a plate and window glass bending plant here at the turn of the century, is still the biggest bending plant in Canada.

And so the story of Toronto at this time continues to be woven inextricably into Canada's war effort, and the "bits and pieces" program of the Minister of Supply is bringing in every small industry as well, for all must play their part if Canada is to see the maximum effort in production of munitions and war supplies.



Galbraith

Parliament Buildings in Queens Park in Toronto

Old Ontario Has Big Role In Canada's Farm Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Southern, or Old Ontario—wedged in between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron—balances Toronto's industrial leadership with its own agricultural leadership.

Here is the home of famous ham, bacon, and pork. Here is the home of Northern Spy and McIntosh Red apples. And here is one of the Dominion's most important dairy producing areas.

Here, too, is "The Garden of Ontario"—the Niagara Peninsula, with its countless vineyards and orchards of apple and cherry, of peach, plum, and pear. Throughout the entire district farmers are working long hours and struggling with labor problems and increased costs of equipment and production to fill Great Britain's food requirements.

Dominion Promises

Of the important foodstuffs required by Great Britain, wheat, bacon, cheese, and condensed milk can be supplied in quantities by Canada. The Federal Government promised 600 million pounds of bacon; 112 million pounds of cheese; one million cases of condensed milk and 30 million dozen eggs; one and a half million cases of canned tomatoes. Ontario will supply a large proportion of these supplies.

The sharply increased wartime demand for Canadian bacon has brought the proportion of the total hog production required for export to exceptionally high figures. Moreover, the agreement signed by the Federal Government guaranteed high quality products. Farms in Southern Ontario have long formed the backbone of the bacon industry, and more hogs were graded in Ontario than in any other province for the first eight months of 1941.

Last spring, when farmers felt they were not receiving high enough prices for their products, and were tending to discontinue or lessen hog production, Ontario paid a subsidy of $1 to the farmer on every hog grading "A1," and 50 cents on every grading "B1," approximately $1,400,000 being set aside for this purpose. This subsidy is an incentive to the farmers, not only to remain in the hog-production business but to improve the quality of their hogs, as the subsidy is payable for top grades only.

Of the hogs graded, more than two thirds were approved for the subsidy. Six counties in Southern Ontario showed more than 90 per cent A and B1 hogs marketed, and 22 counties over 84 per cent. Grading records also justify the policy of the Live Stock Branch in sponsoring Bacon Hog Clubs in Southwestern and eastern Ontario.

Dairymen Face Problems

Canadian dairymen also face a grave responsibility—a responsibility to produce more milk to meet the rapidly growing demand for dairy products. As Ontario is the leading dairy province, dairy farmers here are meeting these obligations. Recognizing early last year that milk prices for cheese were low compared with feed and labor costs, the Ontario Government placed a bonus of two cents a pound on all cheddar cheese last February. This cheese subsidy goes directly back to the farmers through the cheese factories, and will cost the Ontario Government $2,200,000.

Toronto Great in Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A century and a half ago Governor Simcoe selected Toronto as capital of the new province of Upper Canada because of excellent transport facilities offered by the city's harbor. Today, in fulfillment of that early heritage Toronto is the principal transportation in Canada, not only for water traffic, but for rail and air transport as well.

Not only is it the focal point and traffic-originating center for the main railway lines, but the City is also the hub center of the modern highways with which the province is criss-crossed.

Long before railways and highways were thought of, Toronto had an excellent system of water transportation, and today the modern $40,000,000 harbor provides facilities to accommodate any vessel that navigates the Great Lakes.

Toronto is also the base point for seaplane transportation to the extensive mining fields of Northern Ontario, and is one of the busiest major points in the trans-continental air service.

The early trade of the City was carried on by water, and the development of railway in Canada lagged behind during the Rebellion of 1837 and the depression which followed. On May 16, 1853, the first railway locomotive in Canada west left Toronto and traveled over the Ontario and Simcoe Huron Union Railroad to Machell's Corners (now Aurora). Seven years later "300 locomotives were thundering and bellowing over the province," and within a period of 25 years the province was gridironed by railways. At least four were driven into the hinterland by the resolute enterprise of Toronto business leaders. In 1856 Toronto was linked to Montreal by rail, and a journey which once took from a month to six weeks was shortened to 12 hours. Today it is little more than six hours by rail. By 1879 the City had four distinct lines serving it and this network of lines tapped all sections of the province, opening new lands for settlement, creating new centers of distribution and stimulating industry by providing new markets and new arteries for trade.

The Canadian Pacific Railway entered the Ontario field in 1885, when the line from Toronto through Peterboro to Smith's Falls and Montreal was built. On the outbreak of the last war, this was actually the only trans-continental route open for traffic, while today there are three. This is a war of transport—transport on land, on sea and in the air, and the railway is a mighty war machine. The Canadian National Railways, publicly-owned, co-ordinated many of the smaller lines across Canada, and today is the largest railway in mileage in North America. Canada had at the outbreak of this war almost 43,000 miles of railway, and of this 51 per cent was operated by the Canadian National, 40 per cent by the Canadian Pacific and 9 per cent by other roads.

During this period of intense building of railroads, ordinary highways were neglected, but when the automobile began to make its appearance, it was found that roads intended for horse traffic were most unsatisfactory. In 1914 the Government authorized the taxation of motor cars, the use of money so obtained to be used for road improvement, and the borrowing of money for general road-building.

Research Foundation Lights Way for Canadian Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One of the institutions of which Toronto is proud is the Ontario Research Foundation, established in 1928 to improve industrial and agricultural operations and to assist in the development of the natural resources of the Province. A bill introduced in the Ontario Legislature outlined in detail the way in which industry, finance, and the Government should co-operate to provide the necessary funds for establishment of the Foundation.

Investigations carried out for individual or groups of companies are paid for, while interest on invested funds provides revenue for ordinary upkeep and laboratory work.

Laboratories are equipped to investigate subjects in such fields as general chemistry—adhesives, plastics, paints, coated papers, inks, clays and ceramic problems, engineering, air conditioning, heating, combustion problems, gauge testing; metallurgy—investigation of ores, and preparation of alloys. The laboratories also are prepared to handle experiments in heat treatments, physical and mechanical testing, metallography, corrosion problems; textiles—physical and chemical testing of raw materials, yarns and fabrics, processing problems, testing of vegetable and animal oils, biological and chemical assay of vitamins, bacteriology of foods, fermentation products, physical and chemical testing of leather and tannery production problems.

Agriculture is one branch of the work which is of great importance at a time when farmers are being urged to produce more food for export and domestic consumption. A survey is being made now of soils, climate, and physiography in the Province. After results are tabulated it will be possible to determine which districts are best adapted for certain crops. Maps are being made of the different areas.

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The Home Forum

When Callers Come

IN THE CITY, when callers come and find no one at home, they leave a slip of paper in the door with a name neatly engraved upon it, or perhaps a hastily scribbled message. In the country, disappointed callers leave something of themselves which, to the knowing, will be as definite as a name on a card.

* * *

One winter afternoon, we had been working in the woods and, coming back at dusk, saw a package on our doorstep.

"Whoever could have been here?" we said, hastening our steps a little.

City-trained, as we then were, we looked everywhere for a card or a message; but there was none.

Then we stripped away the wrappings. It was a pound of newly-churned butter, its only coloring the natural richness of Guernsey cream, its flavor the sweetness of all fresh things. It was flat and broad; on its four quarters was the flowered print of the mold.

Only the Benthams could have left it, we told each other, as we went indoors. They lived on the other side of the mountains, in a comfortable old gray saltbox of a house whose fireplace had a delicately-carved soapstone mantel with the date 1745. Theirs was one of the earliest farms in New Hampshire clearings, and it was still a farm. They had three cows, a team of horses, and a porker fattening yearly. They kept no chickens, because a near neighbor did, and every week they swapped butter for eggs and milk for a fowl. The early settlers shared the riches of the land and payment was often made in exchange of goods or services; and to modern settlers, many of the old ways were good ways still.

Only the Benthams could have left that pound of fresh-churned butter and our thanks leaped over the mountains, swifter in their stride than seven-leagued boots.

* * *

There was an autumn day when a wind, such as Robert Frost would call a "season-ending wind," was blowing keen and devastating. We returned from a walk to the village, swinging to the pace the chill of the day inspired. Something shone on our doorstep—the one gleam of color in all the grayness of that November landscape. Again, someone had been to call.

We laid our bundles down and picked up a tress of popcorn—half-a-dozen yellow ears with the husks dried white and bent back so they could be braided together, half-a-dozen ears all hanging from one cord and that their own.

"Who grows popcorn?" one of us asked.

The other smiled broadly and nodded northward, where the wind had polished the mountains so that, distant as they were, they shone blue and beautiful against the dark wrack of clouds. "My guess is that Dan Joslyn has been by. He's just different enough to want to raise popcorn for fun, along with all the other crops he has to raise for his family and his stock."

Of course, it was Dan. He had been on his way into the village from his farm many miles north of ours. He stopped on his way back and spent the evening with us. When the apple logs burned down to embers, we got out the wire popper and stripped some of the pointed kernels into it. Holding it over the heat and shaking the while, the kernels soon became a mass of snowy white and looked as if they must break the mesh of the popper and fly wide. They were poured into a big bowl with a little melted butter and a sprinkling of salt, and splendid were the yarns Dan spun that night as we ate one of his most glorified crops.

* * *

Another day, in mid-spring, we were mowing the lawn, glad for the growth made under recent rains. Approaching the stone wall near the road, the turn was almost made when amazed eyes spied a flat laden with seedlings and tucked into a crevice of the wall.

"Someone's been here—look!"

"Perennials for the border. See, there's phlox and mullein, a lupin holding a raindrop in its center of leaves, some delphinium and—and—I don't know the rest."

"When were they left here? We haven't been away for days."

"Oh, yes, we have. We went to the woods this morning for those ferns and to the brook last evening, when the thrushes began their fluting; but we might never have seen them tucked away there in the wall."

Then the wiser of us nodded his head slowly. "Yes, we would; and Ken Watson knew it. He probably figured we'd have to cut the lawn today or not get the mower through it all; and he knew we made the turn just here by the wall. And that's not ordinary delphinium either. It's white. Something special. He told me about it once."

* * *

That evening, after we had watered the earth well, we took the plants from the rich soil in their box and tucked them here and there into the border, trying to place them where they would be right as to height and color and feel at home with the other plants.

There was a low chuckle by the gate. "So you found them, after all?"

"Ken! Of course, we did, and thank you!"

With his long strides, he came across the intervening grass and bent down to help us.

"Well, I was dividing up some of my own yesterday evening and I reckoned you could use a few."

* * *

We shook earth-grimed hands and the gate shut after Ken; but, though he went on down the road to his own place, something of his kindly self would always remain with us.

So that was it, we mused, as evening darkened and the thrushes began their calling down the valley. In the country, there are not so many things as in the city, but there is always oneself. Calls on friends are longer, perhaps, since distances are greater; and friendships mean more in a wide land where mountains and rivers and woodlands and villages lie between farms. When going visiting, one always takes something along—a paper bag of that newly-baked batch of cookies, a jar of relish or of golden chicken fat, a seedling or an envelope of precious seeds, a basket of apples—anything that comes to hand that the earth gave with sun and rain and care or the kitchen with heat and skill and patience. That was why there was always something to leave on the doorstep, if no one came in response to the knocking at the door.

ELIZABETH YATES

Pair of Thrushes

The tree holds song:
two thrushes sing to each other
with the evening spreading upon them
and the rain beginning to tap hands of
applause.

D. S.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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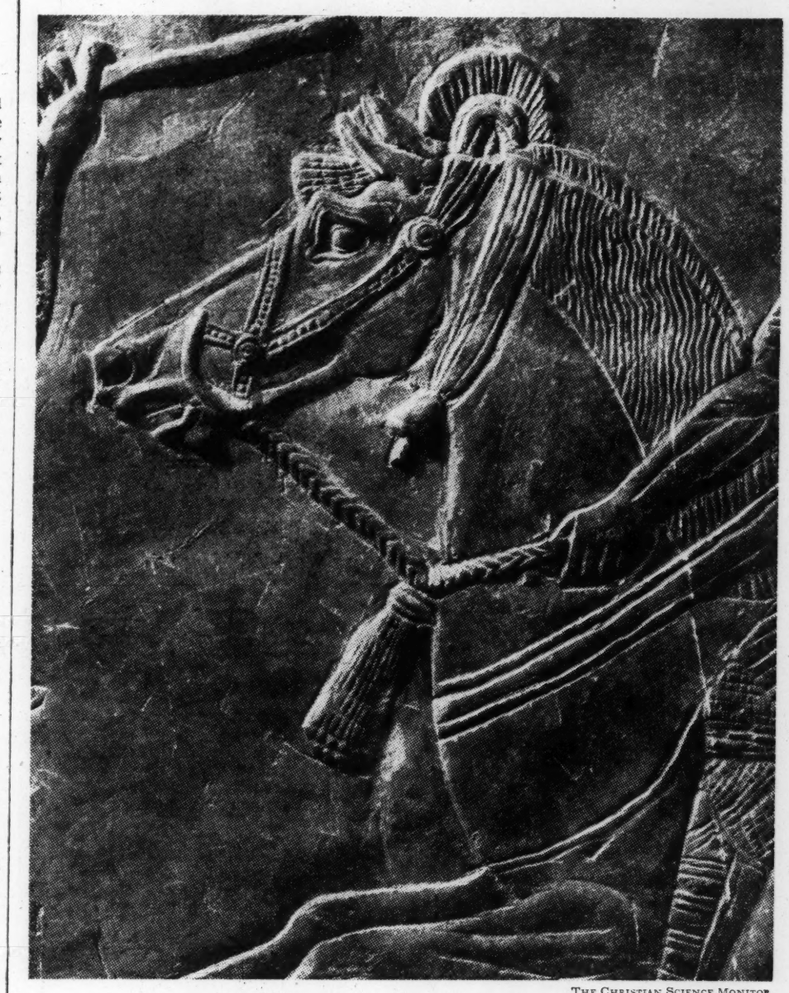

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL FROM AN ASSYRIAN BAS-RELIEF

THE KINGS of ancient Assyria dwelt in enormous palaces that were built of stone and brick around a courtyard. Colossal sculptures flanked the entrances, while the walls inside were paneled with carvings that described the luxurious life of the monarch, his interests, bravery, and exploits in war and hunting. It was in the vicinity of Nineveh, center of the empire, that these reliefs, now in the Louvre, were found.

Assyrian life was graphically recorded on the soft alabaster, perpetuating a culture, as did the tomb decorations of the ancient Egyptians.

Animals were more skillfully portrayed than men, and, while the manner of carving was flat and decorative, the sculptors made accurate representations. The Assyrian carvers never failed to work in an ornamental motive; the manes and tails, the harnesses and musculature of the horses all contribute to the vivid pattern. This detail is from a row of figures of cavalrymen astride their horses and swinging their lances.

This Then Is Noon

This then is noon, the fulcrum of the day,
junction for post meridian; all change here
for afternoon. The clock in wonder lifts
its slim adoring hands to twelve. The sun
steps lightly from the up-ramp to the down.

Aubade and serenade are silent now,
the evening and the morning hymns are far:
forgotten dawn's tempestuous colors are
and evening's painted archipelagoes.
Now a man may stand upright,
look to left and look to right,
north and south and east and west,
and never see a shadow cast,
a crooked mockery of himself,
a stencil in the dust.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Gentlemen of Prehistoric Crete

THERE WAS, INDEED, in every respect such a very modern tone about this ancient building that Evans had to keep reminding himself that it had perished around 1400 B. C. The people who gazed at him out of the wall paintings didn't seem to belong to another world. They seemed to be doing the things we do today; they seemed to be looking at life from the same angle. The sprightly-looking ladies in their flounced robes and jackets with puffed sleeves, with a row of kiss curls across their foreheads, had all the appearance of Parisians. There they sat in the front seats at the shows, gloves sometimes on their hands or hanging from their folding chairs, chatting away, pointing their conversation with animated gestures. It just didn't seem possible that they had lived thousands of years ago. Evans had to turn his eyes to the costumes of the gentlemen to convince himself that the paintings really portrayed the life of prehistoric Crete. With their patterned loin cloths, boots up to their calves, their bodies bare from the waist up, and their long hair done in a crest on top of the head, they didn't seem to go with the ladies at all.

Up to the time that the paintings came to light, Evans naturally did a lot of guessing as to what the Minoan people had looked like. To what race had they belonged? The day on which his diggers found the painted life-sized figure of a cupbearer was a great one for him.

Not even the finding of the throne of Minos equaled the drama of the moment when Evans first looked on a man of that far-off time. "There was something very impressive," he afterward wrote, "in this vision of brilliant youth and of male beauty recalled after so long an interval to our upper air from what had been till yesterday a forgotten world." . . .

The portrait was that of a goodly youth, holding a long pointed gold and silver cup. His right hand grasped the handle, his left held the base, his body was thrown back as if to show that the cup he carried was full and heavy. He was "stiff with dignity." He wore a patterned loin cloth and a tight-fitting girdle. On his left arm were two silver armlets, on his right wrist a bracelet.

He looked like no human being Evans had ever seen. He was quite dark, the flesh tint being of a reddish-brown, though that, indeed, it occurred at once to Evans, might have been merely the conventional color for representing males. Anyhow, he was neither Negro nor Semite. In spite of the dark coloration and the curly black hair, the cupbearer looked distinctly European. In fact, the profile of this man from another world, except for his full lips, was almost classic Greek.

Was the cupbearer a Minoan, Evans wondered? The more he looked at the painting the less sure he became. But in time other paintings cropped up, and Evans could satisfy himself beyond doubt as to what the Minoans had looked like—small of stature, dark, clean-shaven, athletic-looking and very narrow in the waist—was this again conventional painting?—with small hands and small feet, full lips, long noses continuing the line of the forehead, and dark curly hair done up in a crest. These were the men who had ruled the Aegean. These were they who had built the marvelous palace and created its works of art. They had vanished and all their works had vanished with them, but the tradition of their great king had remained.—From "Lost Worlds," by ANNE TERRY WHITE. (New York: Random House.)

Followed by a Donkey

MEANWHILE, I had been re-reading Stevenson's "Travels With a Donkey," and I was all for reducing our covered wagon to a cart for the baby, and buying a donkey which could live on grass along the way while Farrar and I walked across America.

We had seventy-five dollars with which to buy cart, donkey, camping equipment, and clothes for ourselves. Farrar went to a mule market in St. Louis and found a big jennet for which he paid fifteen dollars. We named her Sally Fanny, and set out to find a two-wheeled cart. At last we turned it up at an old blacksmith shop, had oak bows made for it, and a canvas cover with a tight cupboard built on behind with a lid that let down to become a table. . . .

What a sight we must have been, jogging out of St. Louis! Farrar and I walked ahead to set the pace for Sally Fanny, who would have ambled like a somnambulist if we hadn't, except when she took a mischievous spell and wanted to run away. Behind us the mouse-colored donkey clopped happily along, silken ears moving as though they were on swivels. She was listening for sounds from the cart, I think, for after a few days she seemed to know when the baby was sleeping or sitting up and looking about, and adjusted her pace to his rhythm.

Behind the donkey, the canvas-covered cart cluttered with buckets and tools—a peripatetic bassinet—the big-eyed baby sitting in the cool shade of the top, his hands grasping the sides of the cart bed, his head bobbing.

Idyllic days. I think we had never been happier, and never have been since. The baby made it more romantic, somehow—he was the kernel, the very nucleus of the adventure.—From "Living High," by JUNE BURN. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

"Under his wings shalt thou trust"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH ENMITY and destruction appear to prevail in many parts of the world today, those enrolled on the side of righteousness against evil, place stanch faith in the power of God and steadfastly refuse to be dismayed. When, through spiritual discernment, we know that God is the one infinite power, the source of true activity, and that He is ever present, we can remain assured and unafraid. Such knowing silences fear, annihilates sickness, exterminates poverty, thus fulfilling the loving promise voiced in the ninety-first Psalm, "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust."

The human sense of existence is shrouded in mystery: life seems to be made up largely of vague dissatisfaction, unfulfilled longing, disappointment, limitation, incompleteness. Material sense argues that there is much to be remedied before harmony can be attained. Those who turn to material theories and processes for relief from human discord, must eventually find them inadequate and unreliable, often leading to bewilderment and discouragement. But the knowledge of true being as spiritual, the manifestation of God, good, reveals true existence in all its fullness, beauty, and abundance.

The teachings of Christian Science show the way out of the tangles and mazes of erroneous thinking and reasoning, based upon the false belief that life is a material experience. This Science, founded upon the Bible, especially the teachings of Christ Jesus, reveals the fact that true existence is spiritual, and that mortal discord is a false view of existence, since God's law of perfection and harmony is the only law, unceasing in its activity. Christian Science exposes evil as an impostor, untrue and unreal, despite the conviction of mortal thought that it is actual, inescapable, and more powerful than good. Though freedom would appear to suffer for a time the onslaughts of paganism, the mighty spiritual fact remains that God, good, is supreme and governs all that is real.

There are many today who are resolutely turning to divine Love for comfort and support, firm in the faith that man is inseparable from God. Proportionately as they understand this fact, those who have entered the armed services in response to their country's call are divinely guided and guarded in whatever circumstances they may be placed. God is ever revealing His presence to His beloved children, and as they turn to Him in childlike trust, He hears and answers their prayers. All who unreservedly trust in God are sure to find that His power is present to sustain and protect them, whatever they are called upon to do. Of deep comfort are the words of the Psalmist (139:1, 7, 9, 10): "O Lord, thou hast searched me, and known me. . . . Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? . . . If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

The real and only man, the son of God, is never outside his Father's care. As one turns away from the dream of life in matter, looking to infinite divine Principle, eternal Mind, for help and direction, spiritual realities come more clearly to light. Latent fear of hardship, loneliness, peril, isolation from friends, gives way when God is understood to be the only true being. God is our Father-Mother, and we are never outside the majesty of eternal Mind.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us on pages 10 and 11 of "Rudimental Divine Science": "You must learn to acknowledge God in all His ways. It is only a lack of understanding of the allness of God, which leads you to believe in the existence of matter, or that matter can frame its own conditions, contrary to the law of Spirit." Through the study of Christian Science we are gaining a broader sense of infinity, an increasing perception of the perfection of all that God has created. We are discovering, even though this truth is as yet dimly perceived, that real existence is wholly spiritual, reflecting divine Life. As we gain this spiritual understanding, even in a degree, experience becomes more joyous, satisfying, and harmonious.

Spiritual messages from divine Love come to us unceasingly, and when we listen for them we hear them very clearly. And these always meet the human need with the fullness of God's tender love. The Master's promise of the ever-present Christ, Truth, still speaks to us, blessing, comforting, and sustaining (Matthew 28:20): "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"ΥΠΟ ΤΑΣ ΠΤΕΡΥΓΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΛΠΙΕΙΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἂν καὶ ἔχθρα καὶ καταστροφὴ φαίνεται νὰ ἐπικρατοῦν εἰς πολλὰ μέρη τοῦ κόσμου σήμερον, ἐκεῖνοι ποὺ ἔχουν καταταχθῇ εἰς τὸ μέρος τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἐναντίον τοῦ κακοῦ, θέτουν στερεὰν πίστιν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀρνοῦνται σταθερῶς νὰ τρομάζουν. Ὅταν, διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς κρίσεως, γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἡ μία ἄπειρος δύναμις, ἡ πηγὴ τῆς ἀληθοῦς δράσεως, καὶ ὅτι εἶναι πανταχοῦ παρών, δυνάμεθα νὰ μένωμεν βέβαιοι καὶ ἀπτόητοι. Ἡ τοιαύτη γνῶσις κατασιγάζει τὸν φόβον, ἐξολοθρεύει τὴν ἀσθένειαν, ἐξαλείφει τὴν πτωχείαν, πληροῦσα οὕτω τὴν τρυφερὰν ὑπόσχεσιν ἥτις ἐκφράζεται εἰς τὸν ἐννενηκοστὸν πρῶτον Ψαλμόν, "Ἐν τοῖς μεταφρένοις αὐτοῦ ἐπισκιάσει σοι, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς πτέρυγας αὐτοῦ ἐλπιεῖς."

Ἡ ἀνθρώπινος αἴσθησις τῆς ὑπάρξεως σκεπάζεται ὑπὸ μυστηρίου· ἡ ζωὴ φαίνεται νὰ ἔχῃ γίνῃ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπὸ ἀσαφῆ δυσαρέσκειαν, ἀπραγματοποίητον ἐπιθυμίαν, ἀπογοήτευσιν, περιορισμόν, ἀτέλειαν. Ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις ἰσχυρίζεται ὅτι εἶναι πολὺ ποὺ πρέπει νὰ θεραπευθῇ πρὶν ἡ ἁρμονία δυνηθῇ νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ. Ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες στρέφονται πρὸς τὰς ὑλικὰς θεωρίας καὶ μεθόδους διὰ ἀνακούφισιν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην δυσαρμονίαν, θὰ τὰς εὕρουν ἐν τέλει ἀνεπαρκεῖς καὶ ἀναξιοπίστους, ἀγούσας συχνάκις εἰς σύγχυσιν καὶ ἀποθάρρυνσιν. Ἀλλ' ἡ ἐπίγνωσις τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπάρξεως ὡς πνευματικῆς, ὡς ἐκδηλώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ἀληθῆ ὕπαρξιν καθ' ὅλην τὴν πληρότητα, ὡραιότητα, καὶ ἀφθονίαν αὐτῆς.

Αἱ διδαχαὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δεικνύουν τὴν ὁδὸν ἥτις ἄγει ἔξω τῶν κόμβων καὶ κυκεώνων τῆς ἐσφαλμένης σκέψεως καὶ λογισμοῦ, τῶν βασιζομένων ἐπὶ τῆς ψευδοῦς δοξασίας ὅτι ἡ ζωὴ εἶναι μία ὑλικὴ πεῖρα. Ἡ Ἐπιστήμη αὕτη, ἱδρυμμένη ἐπὶ τῆς Βίβλου, καὶ πρὸ πάντων ἐπὶ τῶν διδαχῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἀποκαλύπτει τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς ὕπαρξις εἶναι πνευματική, καὶ ὅτι ἡ θνητὴ δυσαρμονία εἶναι ψευδὴς ἄποψις τῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἀφοῦ ὁ τοῦ Θεοῦ νόμος τῆς τελειότητος καὶ ἁρμονίας εἶναι ὁ μόνος νόμος, ἀκατάπαυστος ἐν τῇ δράσει του. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐκθέτει τὸ κακὸν ὡς ἕνα ἀπατεῶνα, ὡς ἀναληθὲς καὶ ἀνύπαρκτον, παρὰ τὴν πεποίθησιν τῆς θνητῆς σκέψεως ὅτι εἶναι πραγματικόν, ἀναπόδραστον, καὶ ἰσχυρότερον τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἂν καὶ ἡ ἐλευθερία πρὸς καιρὸν φαίνεται νὰ ὑρίσταται τὰς ἐφόδους τῆς εἰδωλολατρείας, τὸ μέγα πνευματικὸν γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεός, τὸ καλόν, εἶναι ὑπέρτατος καὶ κυβερνᾷ πᾶν τὸ πραγματικόν, μένει.

Ὑπάρχουν πολλοὶ σήμερον οἵτινες ἀποφασιστικῶς στρέφονται πρὸς τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην διὰ παρηγορίαν καὶ ὑποστήριξιν, σταθεροὶ εἰς τὴν πίστιν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀδιαχώριστος ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν. Ἀναλόγως καθὼς ἀντιλαμβάνωνται τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο, ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ὁποῖοι ἔχουν καταταχθῇ εἰς τὰς στρατιωτικὰς ὑπηρεσίας εἰς ἀπάντησιν πρὸς τὴν κλῆσιν τῆς πατρίδος αὐτῶν δύνανται καὶ φυλάσσονται θείως εἰς οἱασδήποτε περιστάσεις δυνατὸν νὰ τεθοῦν. Ὁ Θεὸς ἀποκαλύπτει διαρκῶς τὴν παρουσίαν Του εἰς τὰ ἀγαπητά Του τέκνα, καὶ καθὼς στρέφωνται εἰς Αὐτὸν μὲ παιδικὴν πεποίθησιν, ἀκούει τὰς προσευχάς των καὶ ἀπαντᾷ εἰς αὐτάς. Πάντες ποὺ εἰλικρινῶς πιστεύουν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν θὰ εὕρουν ἀσφαλῶς ὅτι ἡ δύναμίς Του εἶναι παροῦσα να τοὺς ὑποστηρίξῃ καὶ νὰ τοὺς προφυλάξῃ, ἀδιάφορον τί θὰ κληθοῦν νὰ πράξουν. Μεγάλης παρηγορίας εἶναι οἱ λόγοι τοῦ Ψαλμογράφου (139:1, 7, 9, 10): "Κύριε, ἐδοκίμασάς με καὶ ἔγνως με. . . . Ποῦ πορευθῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός σου; καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου σου ποῦ φύγω; . . . Ἐὰν ἀναλάβω τὰς πτέρυγάς μου κατ' ὀρθὸν καὶ κατασκηνώσω εἰς τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖ ἡ χείρ σου ὁδηγήσει με, καὶ καθέξει με ἡ δεξιά σου."

Ὁ πραγματικὸς καὶ μόνος ἄνθρωπος, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, δὲν εἶναι ποτὲ ἔξω τῆς φροντίδος τοῦ Πατρός του. Καθὼς εἷς μεταστρέφεται ἀπὸ τὸ ὄνειρον τῆς ζωῆς ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, βλέπων πρὸς τὴν ἄπειρον θείαν Ἀρχήν, τὸν αἰώνιον Νοῦν, διὰ βοηθειαν καὶ διεύθυνσιν, αἱ πνευματικαὶ πραγματικότητες ἔρχονται καθαρώτερα εἰς φῶς. Ὁ λανθάνων φόβος τῆς ταλαιπωρίας, τῆς μοναξιᾶς, τοῦ κινδύνου, τῆς ἀπομονώσεως ἐκ τῶν φίλων, ὑποχωρεῖ ὅταν ὁ Θεὸς ἐννοῆται ὅτι εἶναι ἡ μόνη ἀληθὴς ὕπαρξις. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ ἡμῶν, καὶ δὲν εἴμεθα ποτὲ ἔξω τῆς μεγαλειότητος τοῦ αἰωνίου Νοός.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, μᾶς λέγει εἰς σελίδας 10 καὶ 11 τοῦ "Rudimental Divine Science" (Στοιχειώδης Θεία Ἐπιστήμη): "Πρέπει νὰ μάθῃς νὰ ἀναγνωρίζῃς τὸν Θεὸν καθ' ὅλας τὰς ὁδούς Του. Εἶναι μόνον μία ἔλλειψις ἀντιλήψεως τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἥτις σὲ ὁδηγεῖ νὰ πιστεύῃς εἰς τὴν ὕπαρξιν τῆς ὕλης, ἢ ὅτι ἡ ὕλη δύναται νὰ σχηματίσῃ τὰς ἰδίας της καταστάσεις, ἐναντίον τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Πνεύματος." Διὰ τῆς μελέτης τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀποκτῶμεν μίαν εὐρυτέραν αἴσθησιν τοῦ ἀπείρου, μίαν αὐξάνουσαν κατανόησιν τῆς τελειότητος πάντων ποὺ ἔχει δημιουργήσῃ ὁ Θεός. Ἀνακαλύπτομεν, ἂν καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια αὕτη διακρίνεται ἀμυδρῶς μέχρι τοῦδε, ὅτι ἡ πραγματικὴ ὕπαρξις εἶναι ἐντελῶς πνευματική, ἀνανακλῶσα τὴν θείαν Ζωήν. Καθὼς ἀποκτῶμεν τὴν πνευματικὴν αὐτὴν ἀντίληψιν, ἔστω καὶ εἰς ἕνα βαθμόν, ἡ πεῖρα καθίσταται πλέον χαρμόσυνος, ἱκανοποιητική, καὶ ἁρμονική.

Πνευματικὰ ἀγγέλματα ἀπὸ τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην ἔρχονται ἀδιακόπως εἰς ἡμᾶς, καὶ ὅταν ἀκροώμεθα δι' αὐτὰ τὰ ἀκούομεν καθαρώτατα. Αὐτὰ δὲ ἱκανοποιοῦν πάντοτε τὴν ἀνθρώπινον ἀνάγκην μὲ τὴν πληρότητα τῆς τρυφερᾶς ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ τοῦ Κυρίου ὑπόσχεσις τοῦ πανταχοῦ-παρόντος Χριστοῦ, τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὁμιλεῖ ἔτι εἰς ἡμᾶς, εὐλογοῦσα, παρηγοροῦσα, καὶ ὑποστηρίζουσα (κατὰ Ματθαῖον 28:20)· "Ἰδού, ἐγὼ μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰμὶ πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας, ἕως τῆς συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

When at War, Prepare for Peace ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

One ought honestly to admit that lately there has been too much happening at once to take it all in. News which used to lead the first page of every newspaper is now fortunate to get a few paragraphs on page 11. King George of Greece, whose country's outnumbered soldiers took the starch out of Mussolini, came to the Capital last week, visited at the White House, talked over the radio, and met the press. But even the reigning monarch of an esteemed ally could command only a secondary head deep on the inside pages of Washington's most international-minded newspaper.

Too much was going on, and something had to be sacrificed, and that is true nearly every day of the week. A colossal budget of news was spread on the record last week, and it is still too soon to encompass its entire meaning.

The fact is another visitor had been stopping at the White House—and also at 10 Downing Street—and he had left behind him such a series of momentous decisions that—coupled with the war news—it left headline writers reaching for bigger type and editorial writers reaching for better adjectives. The events themselves comprise news of great importance; they foreshadow news of even greater importance.

Summary of Events

Briefly, the events are:

Disclosure of the personal visit of Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs and the most authoritative representative of Premier Joseph Stalin, to London and Washington.

Conclusion of a 20-year mutual-assistance treaty between the Russian and British Governments, pledging the fullest prosecution of the war against Germany, guaranteeing that neither will make an independent armistice, and providing for complete collaboration in building the peace.

Signing of a master lend-lease agreement between the Russian and American Governments pledging both countries to exactly the same thing.

Issuance of a White House statement revealing, to Allies and enemy alike, that Russian, British, and American leaders have reached a complete "unity of views" with regard to "creating a second front in Europe" this year.

Arrival in Northern Ireland of the "largest most heavily armed AEF ever to cross the Atlantic." The joining of a sizeable task force of the United States Navy with the British Fleet in British waters, and the tidy titbits of news from the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway which bring no joy to Tokyo.

Because the mounting tempo of the war is constantly creating new headlines, because tomorrow's news is tending to crowd yesterday's events out of mind as well as out of sight, it will be well to fix upon the week of June 8 to 14 as one of the most decisive periods of the entire war and one of the most formative periods of the future peace.

The truth of the matter is that the pattern of the postwar world is at this moment being fashioned right before our eyes. This is the meaning of the Russo-British-American negotiations, or they don't mean anything at all.

That is what Berlin and Tokyo say. They are wrong. The Russo-British-American negotiations mean that the mechanism of collective security and the basic political and economic terms of postwar reconstruction are being brought into being —not next month, but now, not after the war, but now.

Documents Complement Each Other

The full meaning of the Russo-British "mutual assistance treaty" and the Russo-American "mutual aid agreement" is apparent only when they are examined, not separately, but together. These documents supplement each other. What Britain is putting into treaty under Parliamentary authority, America is putting into agreement under Presidential authority of Congressional origin, for the Lend-Lease Act empowered the President to determine the conditions under which its obligations would be liquidated. This treaty and this agreement stipulate the same intentions, reach to the same objectives, and prepare the way, in the words of the United States Government, for the same "practical measures to create a better world hereafter."

Russia has won from Britain and America complete guarantees of unlimited military collaboration against German aggression, and America and Britain have won from Russia renewed assurances to support the political and economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

The Russo-British Mutual Assistance Treaty, the Russo-American Mutual Aid Agreement—together they forge the first main links in the chain of a new system of collective security. They proclaim a twofold task: to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion and to create a new and better world. China will be a full charter member of this solidarity.

One of the greatest errors of the now United Nations was their failure to prepare against war while they were enjoying peace. They are not repeating the reverse of that error today—they are preparing for peace while they are prosecuting the war.

That peace is today in the making.

The Country Speaks: New York

"Flying Box Cars" Coming ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

We hardly realize it yet, but the success scored by bigger and bigger transport planes in carrying everything from jeep-cars to fully equipped troops all over the map is building up breath-taking possibilities for postwar aviation.

Grover Loening, aeronautical engineer, rang up the curtain on postwar predictions in a speech before the Foreign Commerce Club here short weeks ago. Since then, aviation reports and discussions by plane designers have only served to amplify the picture of how transport planes, both passenger and freight, will serve to annihilate distance all around the globe when the birds of war become the carriers of peace.

The possibilities are tremendous. North Americans may find themselves eating fresh fruit picked 36 hours earlier in Argentina. Travelers may be able to hurtle in airliners from New York to London overnight, or to Brazil in a few additional hours and to the Orient in a day and a half. Low-fare airplane "day coaches" may be available for shorter runs. Express from Chicago may be shipped direct to Chile without stop-overs at seacoasts. If this sounds fantastic, the air experts assure us that, even as the aviation advertisements say of transport of all first-class mail by air: "It's coming."

Planes capable of accomplishing these wonders have been built or are now on the designing boards. Problems of lift, fuel, capacity limitations and take-off with heavy load have been overcome. The war is producing American factories capable of turning out 125,000 airplanes in 1943. The end of the conflict will find at least 300,000 trained pilots in the United States alone, and still more mechanics. The inventive genius which can turn automobile factories into tank arsenals will be able similarly to produce "flying box cars" where pursuit planes and bombers are hatched today.

The armed forces have pioneered developments which may make the coming years an "air peace" even as the present conflict is becoming more and more an "air war." The Ferry Command has delivered heavy bombers by flight across the seven seas, cargo planes are helping to replace the lost Burma Road traffic into China, and trans-African routes are supplying supply bases in the Middle East.

Mr. Loening declared that 40,000 of the presently-experimental Douglas B-19 planes, with a useful load of 20 tons, could replace all the surface vessels now operating in the United Nations pool. Other designers have projected planes which are virtually freight-cars with wings, or which feature fusilages made of detachable cargo containers.

Passenger airliners have been designed which have all the luxurious appointments of the ocean greyhounds except for the swimming pools, which would be out of place in the brief, stratospheric flight-hours projected.

This does not mean that the railroad and steamship lines will be outdated, according to the expert consensus. There are still the problems of high cost, complete safety and weather to be conquered before "everyone will fly." Shippers recall, for instance, that the air freight rate between New York and Buenos Aires is roughly five times that charged for surface transportation. While air express will pay, one can hardly vision using costly air freighters to carry heavy loads of raw materials—bauxite, lumber, oil or coal, about which there is no rush. Nor will air travel do away with the enjoyment of leisurely ocean cruises.

What does loom is the prospect that the airplanes, in partnership (and sometimes in competition) with the steamships and railroads, will greatly increase man's ability to go places and obtain goods, will accomplish a vast new intercourse of the peoples and supplies of the earth.

When the predictions of the aeronautical experts come to pass—when Chicago is a world airport even as New York today is a world seaport, and when a family may tour Europe on a week's summer vacation—one is bound to ask: What will become of isolation and the ancient isolationist argument?

To Change the Subject:

Farewell to Arms—and Elbows ..... ***By R. H. M.***

I suppose I don't really mean "farewell." Only "so long" or "until we shove again." Here in Tulsa, Okla., I'm having a kind of day dream—a day dream of rest and shade and white tablecloths. My vision arises from being shoved around—and from shoving other folks around.

I've gone to war in a bus, or rather in many busses. It's fierce, but not a "blitz," rather a war of position, of a standing or crouching position. We've reverted to the old technique of mass formation. We form Theban phalanxes, with elbows for spears —your elbow in my ribs, my elbows in your ribs.

Three of us sit in places designed for two. Or rather we occupy those places. The aisle is full besides. When the bus swerves around a curve in your direction the whole human load is pushed over onto me. When it takes a curve in the other direction, we are all swept over onto you. When we make a sudden stop, everybody seems to be on the back of everybody else's neck; after a "jack rabbit start" everybody seems to be in everybody else's lap.

We feel very much like the looks of a bucket of soft strawberries that an adventurous boy has been swinging over his head.

Squirming in and Squirming Out

One has to struggle very hard to squirm his way into such a sardine can as our bus and equally hard to squirm his way out. At both ends of the squirming there is long waiting. And much confusion. Bus schedules out here seem deranged. No one appears to know when a vehicle will arrive or leave. The only certain thing is that one will miss connections. And even that isn't absolutely certain, for the expected sometimes happens—the bus you are trying to catch in the next town may be even later than the one you managed to get on in the last town. So you occasionally catch it. Bus stations are almost as full as the busses and as you wait around, you come to feel like the man at the Pool of Bethesda. Just as you get ready to step in a vehicle, someone else steps in before you. The contents is pressed down, and filled up to running over. The door closes—you're left outside in what runs over.

Then you wait an hour and another bus comes in. You charge over as near the gate as possible and ask your neighbor if it's your bus. But neighbor takes the words out of your mouth by asking you if it's his bus. You see a "redcap" stuck in the jam a few yards away and shout, "Is this the bus to Muskogee?" "Ah wish Ah knew," he answers.

Crumpled passengers emerge one by one from the bus that just pulled in. They are as paper napkins being taken from a container on a cafeteria table. They unfold, unbend crouched backs, straighten bent knees, stretch themselves, cursorily inspect themselves to see if the proper hands, feet, hats, babies and bundles are still attached to the proper persons and push their way into the station to see if they've missed the bus, with which they were trying to make connections. They find they have.

But They're All Fighting for My America

Finally, the vehicle is emptied and ready for refilling. We all lay hold on our suitcase handles, our navy bags, our babies, and "get set" for the lunge toward the gate. It's one, two, three, go. But not for us—it's the bus that goes off to the bus barn, or repair shop or filling station or something.

A multitudinous groan arises and we resign ourselves to wait for another "troubling of the waters." I see a human line sitting hunched over a sandwich counter and feel like exorcizing all the sorcerers who conjure up "sand-witches." A gaudy juke box for the thousandth time jukes out love songs about cool beaches and shady woods. A hundred lurid "detective magazines" leer from a newsstand. Poor boys put their last meager nickles into gaudy pin ball boxes to see a steel marble bump about illuminated knobs and roll aimlessly into a hole.

I feel bound in the inextricable skeins of war, here in Oklahoma's Tulsa, 8,000 miles from Kharkov. I am half stranded on the way to Texarkana because the Japanese seized Malay and its rubber trees, 12,000 miles away.

So I pity myself and want to get away from the milling crowd. But that mood won't last long—I hope. When it passes, I'll feel quite ashamed. These mamas and babies, these soldiers and sailors, these farmers and munition workers are working and fighting for my America. I hope I shall not be unworthy to stand among them. No one has a right to escape from the jam. To seek ease is to desert. To get away would be A. W. O. L.

Welcome back, arms and elbows! waiting and shoving and sweating and toiling, all of us Americans will press on together to victory.

Full Speed on America's Military Road to Alaska!

Army engineers engaged in battle with mud and forests; Giant machines clean Canadian wilds.

Wide World-Associated Press

FORT ST. JOHN, British Columbia, June 13—The jeep, you know, is the Army's little blitz buggy which does the seemingly impossible. It growls through mud up to its belly; it squirms up culverts and prances down ravines.

But we'd reached a point on the Alaska Highway even our jeep couldn't take. We were out on the farthest stretch—a point west of the British Columbia - Alberta boundary.

The jumping off point for the highway, at the southern end, is Fort St. John, 610 miles northwest of Edmonton, Alberta. It is eight days—days!—from Seattle, what with the travel troubles that come up. No white man knows much of the country beyond St. John.

We parked our jeep and took to shank's mare: Capt. Fred Middleton, Jr., Army Engineers; Grant MacDonald, Wide World photographer, and I.

Our boots sank in the black muck each step. We sucked up our feet, and sank them back in again. Ahead we could see young American Army engineers beating the new road into being. The farthest crew hacked out brush with long-bladed machetes. Just behind them —sinking shin-deep in muck— men whirred compressed-air saws through the bigger trees. And trees in the "north country" grow so thickly that its impossible to ride horseback between them.

Crescendo of Shouts

Every few minutes we heard the ringing cry of "T-i-M-B-E-R!" and another great silver poplar crashed through the forest. One more tree down on the race from Fort St. John to Fairbanks, Alaska —1,459 miles away.

Suddenly there was a crescendo of shouts.

Over the newly broken road behind us churned a giant bulldozer, the huge iron grasshopper which can nudge over forests. It richocheted in the muck, swinging like a ship in a swell.

"They'll sink if they take the right," shouted a sweating major. "They'll sink! Get them to the left!"

Men shouted, the bull-dozer's driver must have heard. The road giant roared through the black custard sea and cleared. Another crisis had passed.

But they come every half hour on the Alaska highway.

This is like no other engineering job this country has known. Maybe like none other the world has seen. There are 1,459 miles of highroad which must be shoved through at top-speed to keep Alaska from becoming another Bataan.

It's the demand for speed that makes the problem. There's no time for desk planning. The surveyors are only 30 miles ahead of the clearing crews. And for both of them trucks must keep rolling across treacherous muck to bring the food they eat, the machinery they work with.

Full Speed Ahead

There's no schedule on the road. It's just being punched through. Men roll off trains, onto trucks, into far work camps, and go straight to work. The road may cost 25 million. Maybe 50 million. At first it was to take 18 months. Now the date of completion is a military secret.

This highway has been a dream for decades. It's been the object of battles royal. Some men wanted it farther west to make a more direct haul to Alaska. But in February the Army Engineers announced it would snake out east of the Rocky Mountains to protect it from Japanese bombing.

It's a unique international happenstance that one nation, Canada, would open wide its gates to the armed troops of another nation, the United States, and say, "go ahead."

But the big story now is the titantic struggle between human beings and a wild, treacherous, unknown tundra.

The mud is the trickiest enemy. It slips like custard, under the huge American road equipment, and it sticks like black chewing gum to the truck wheels.

Even the old Canadian road, feeding Fort St. John from the south, goes out when the rains come. In half an hour the road is "suicide." Planes are grounded because airports are too slick. Rivers rise, and the lone ferry on the route ties up. The whole country stops and twiddles its thumbs.

Mud Dries Quickly

That happened to us on the way in. We were caught at Dawson Creek, south of Fort St. John. It's the railhead for the whole north country—end of steel. The Army had closed the roads, but we tried to get out. Our car swung crazily over ditches for two miles—but it was foolish to go on. We turned back, and then the sun came out. In four hours the road was white and hard as cement.

That's the road.

Then think what the American Army is pouring in over it:

Twenty-ton bull-dozers, huge caterpillars, trucks of men, and trucks of food to feed the men. Trucks of lumber to build bridges, trucks of ice, drums of gasoline to feed the trucks.

The road is only tolerably difficult north to Fort St. John. But north from there the real fight begins. Work camps are strung out in the bush for many, many miles. They must be supplied. Some trucks shove through the wet, soggy, new road. Some sink, and winches on other trucks pull the great ton-heavy things out of the muck again.

But there's another mud that's worse. Canadians call it "muskeg." It's the stuff the Irish call "peat bogs." It looks like any other field. But let some heavy truck in over it, and the truck sinks. Huge caterpillars have been completely swallowed by it, on other ventures. Its depth varies from one to 25 feet.

So the engineers' problem is to find the shallow spots, and there's some 100 miles of muskeg on the 250 miles between St. John and Nelson. The engineers are hugging the foothills to avoid it.

Have a System

But where they cross it they have a system. The spongy spots which are left are bolstered with corduroy road, a blanket of tree trunks covered with earth. Ditches to the sides drain the curduroy.

The hunt through the muskeg started in March with dog teams. Now it goes on with pack trains of men, horses and Indian trapper guides. One such group has just left to make the whole 250 mile trip north to Nelson. They'll reach Nelson in two months if they keep to schedule. Then a plane will fly their findings back to St. John.

Now the warm days have come, and a new trouble: the insects. Mosquitoes float so thick over the road camps that you have to raise your voice over their hum.

The mosquitoes will be followed by "no-see-ems," bugs so tiny that only their sting tells you of their presence, black fly, horse fly, and deer fly.

Water Crews Needed

The water supply is another trouble. As the road rolls out, new creeks must be found, and water crews set up to haul the water in through the bush.

When hot July and August arrive, there's the fear of great crown forest fires that could leap from mountain to mountain.

And yet, day by day, from some knoll along the route you can stand and see in the distance a new corridor of light break through timber where young American lads — lawyers, truck drivers, medical students, clerks, fishermen—are sweating side by side to drive through America's Burma road.

Letters Urged

WITH THE U. S. ARMY IN NEW CALEDONIA—(Correspondence of Wide World)—Here is some advice from an army censor regarding letters to soliders and sailors overseas:

"Write as frequently as possible and include everything you can think of. Letters from home are the greatest morale builders for troops in foreign lands.

"Nothing is too trivial to be of interest to the boys. Write everything about the family and the neighbors.

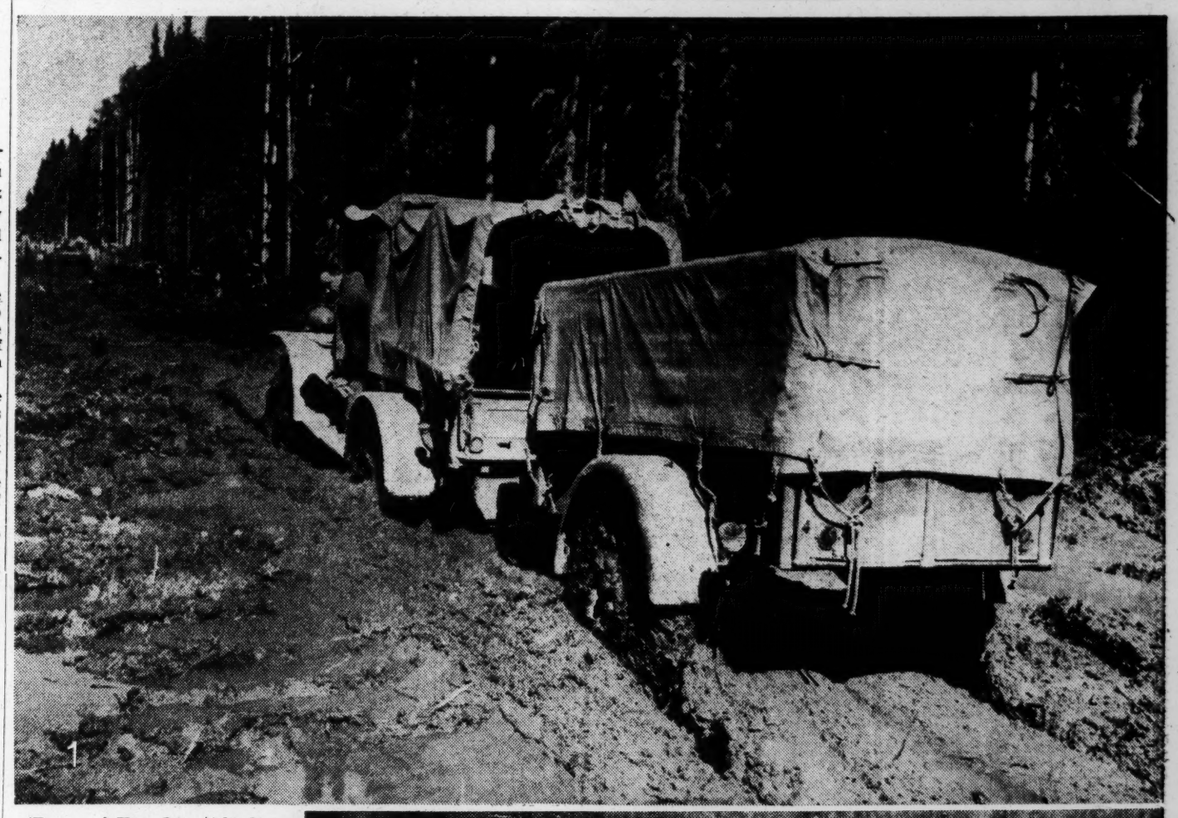
"Of course, do not write anything about defense projects in your vicinity. But don't hesitate to tell him anything else, including the effect the war has on your family life.

"Censors are vitally interested in seeing that the boys get all possible news and they will okay almost anything you write.

"You don't have to have any special kind of paper or ink. Just write with whatever materials you have; see that the letter is properly addressed and it will be delivered as quickly as possible."

Army Camps

Today's story in the "Camp Life of America's Fighting Men" series will be found on another page.



Wide World, by Grant MacDonald

'Burma' Road to Alaska

(1) War with the opposing forces of mud is waged by United States Army Engineers on the Alaska front as the highway pushes northward beyond Fort St. John, B. C.

Northwest Passage, 1942

(2) Farthest north construction base on the Alaska Highway is this streamlined Army camp hewn out of the Canadian wilderness. (3) The Northwest has its own dive bombers and mosquito netting that means business seems the only effective antiaircraft against them. (4) Col. J. A. O'Connor, United States Engineers, in charge of the Fort St. John-Fort Nelson sector, talks by radio with Lieut. Col. Albert Lane, far up ahead in a wilderness construction camp. (5) Giant road machinery unloading at the Dawson Creek, B. C., railhead, where it is hustled north to the highway camps by Army trucks. (6) Mile upon mile the Alaska Highway when completed will look like this.

Braves Return to Allston for 14 Engagements With Western Invaders

Cincinnati Reds Initial Rival of Casey Stengel

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back home after having lost all except two engagements in the hostile West and as a resut slumped to seventh place in the National League race, the Braves tomorrow open a three-game series with the Reds of Cincinnati. And while it is a fact that Casey Stengel quickly dropped four notches on the road, it is likewise true that he can sneak right back into the first division with a fair home record during these next two weeks.

Although just ahead of the lowly Phils in the standing, 15½ contests off the leading Dodger pace, the Braves nevertheless are only five games behind the third-place Cincy outfit, which plays a single here on the morrow and a double-header on Wednesday.

Play 14 Here

In all, Stengel will play 14 games here with the so-called West. Following the trio with Bill McKechnie, Casey has four with the Pirates, three with the Cardinals, and four more with the Cubs, in that order. Having snapped out of their batting slump at Wrigley Field yesterday, getting a total of 26 hits in splitting a twin bill with the Chicagos, the Braves are primed to gain back lost ground. They may not belong as high as second, where they were for a while, but neither do they belong as low as seventh.

Meanwhile, the high-stepping Red Sox today are on a train headed for St. Louis, where tomorrow night they begin a three-game set with the Browns. Twelve dates are scheduled on this tour. After-dark games will also be played at Chicago and Cleveland. Joe Cronin comes back to Fenway Park on June 30 for successive series with the Senators and Yankees. Tickets for the July 4 double-header with the Yanks already are on sale and going fast.

Slight Gain

The Red Sox at the moment have won eight straight, yet, despite this streak, life is just a little discouraging. All that Joe Cronin can show for an undefeated week is a half-game gain on the Yankees. Nine and a half contests still separate the two. However, the Sox will keep plugging, as they say in the dugout, and hope for a break. If the Yanks are ever going to crack, the locals want to be the club to take advantage.

Cronin had little difficulty disposing of St. Louis and Detroit threats to his runner-up berth. The Browns were plenty cocky when they arrived in town early last week, but the Sox took the wind out of their sails. If the Skipper can keep rolling on the road—and there is no reason why he shouldn't—catching the Yankees may yet be a possibility. At least, continuation of this Sox string in the West will add luster to the New York series at Fenway the first week in July.

Lupien Stars

Among the latest developments at Fenway is the awakening at the plate of Tony Lupien. In his last six games the former Harvard star and captain has moved at a .409 pace, hit four doubles and driven in six runs. More important, he has personally accounted for two wins. His double drove in Ted Williams with the deciding run in yesterday's opener, and his single with the bases loaded in the 11th broke up the second game. Always big league in the field, Lupien is proving that he belongs.

The race between Dick Newsome and Tex Hughson for the top spot in Red Sox pitching continues. Dick knuckleballed his way to No. 6 in the opener on Sunday, and Tex was the hurler in the nightcap for his fifth win. Hughson was aided by some sensational field by Dom Di Maggio. The center field broke up a Tiger rally by completing a double play at first base in the fourth inning and caught Rudy York steamrolling toward the plate with a potentially big run in the 11th.

* * *

Briefs . . . Paul Waner needs only two more hits to reach 3,000 . . . Ernie Lombardi will be out for a few days . . . Stengel used Skippy Roberge at third base in Lou Tost's streak-breaking win at Chicago yesterday, and the Lowell boy had two singles and a sacrifice . . . The crowd gave Williams a verbal going over when he obviously loafed on a Hitchcock hit yesterday . . . But the Kid came back later with a good clutch of a drive by the same Detroiter . . . Ted, incidentally, is up to .340 . . . He leads the A. L. with 63 runs batted in and 15 homers . . . Because he is due to report to the Army Air Corps Officers Candidate School at Miami Beach on June 25, Hugh Mulcahy is unable to play with Mickey Cochrane's All-Stars at Cleveland on July 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	41	13	.759	..
Boston	32	23	.582	9½
Cleveland	31	28	.525	12½
Detroit	31	30	.508	13½
St. Louis	28	32	.467	16
Philadelphia	25	37	.403	19
Chicago	22	33	.400	20
Washington	22	36	.379	21½

Results June 13

Boston 6, Detroit 5.
New York 4, St. Louis 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 1.
Washington 4, Chicago 3.

Results June 14

Boston 3, Detroit 2.
Boston 2, Detroit 1 (11 inns.).
New York 6, St. Louis 1.
New York 5, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 9, Washington 3.
Chicago 11, Washington 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	38	15	.717	..
St. Louis	32	20	.615	5½
Cincinnati	29	27	.518	10½
New York	29	28	.509	11
Pittsburgh	27	29	.482	12½
Chicago	28	31	.475	13
Boston	27	35	.435	15½
Philadelphia	16	41	.281	24

Results June 13

Chicago 1, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 2.
Philadelphia-St. Louis, postponed.
Brooklyn-Cincinnati, postponed.

Results June 14

Chicago 8, Boston 6.
Boston 10, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 3 (8 innings).
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.

International League

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	36	19	.655
Montreal	31	22	.585
Jersey City	33	24	.579
Baltimore	24	27	.471
Buffalo	26	30	.464
Toronto	26	30	.464
Syracuse	24	35	.407
Rochester	22	35	.386

Southern Association

ATLANTA, June 15 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings.

	W	L	Pct.
Memphis	36	28	.563
Little Rock	36	28	.563
New Orleans	32	29	.525
Birmingham	33	30	.524
Atlanta	34	32	.515
Nashville	32	31	.508
Chattanooga	30	33	.476
Knoxville	22	44	.333

3 CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS

Brushless Shave
A cream — not a grease. Tube or jar.

Lather Shave
(Menthol-Iced)
Has a refreshing, cooling tingle.

Plain Lather
Wilts the toughest whiskers in double-quick time.

MENNEN

Mangrum And Little Romp At Inverness

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Sixteen top-flight golf professionals headed for Chicago and the week-end's Hale America event today after splitting a $7,650 purse in the eighth annual Inverness four-ball matches in which Lawson Little and Lloyd Mangrum grabbed first prize of $2,358.33.

Mangrum and Little distanced the field with a plus 14 score in the 126 holes of best-ball match play, winding up far ahead of the plus 8 with which Henry Picard and Sam Byrd took second place and $1,383.33.

One-Sided Match

Byrd and Picard skyrocketed into the runner-up spot with a nine-up victory over Jimmy Hines and Herman Barron in the final round—the most one-sided match in the tournament's history.

Here's how the other teams finished, with their winnings, in the round-robin chase:

Herman Keiser and Chandler Harper, plus 6, $950; Byron Nelson and Jimmy Thomson, plus 5, $908.33; Jimmy Demaret and Ben Hogan, plus 5, $700; E. J. Harrison and Denny Shute, minus 5, $550; Horton Smith and Chick Harbert, minus 14, $450; Jimmy Hines and Herman Barron, minus 19, $350.

Divided $250

The Thomson-Nelson and Little-Mangrum combinations divided $250 for scoring the most birdies on the 126 holes—42 each—while the same combinations, along with Byrd-Picard, split another $250 for having the best-ball rounds of 62—nine under par.

Hogan and Demaret, the defending kings, finished in a fourth-place tie, but Hogan kept the lead among the year's money winners with $10,298.

Gregory Triumphs In National AAU 20-Kilometer Run

ENDICOTT, N. Y., June 15 (AP)—Lou Gregory, Cleveland, N. Y.'s rambling schoolteacher, retained his national A. A. U. 20-kilometer crown Saturday with an easy triumph in a starting field of 33.

Gregory completed the trek from Binghamton in 1 hour, 11 minutes and 1 second, finishing 2 minutes and 25 seconds ahead of Fred McGlone, North Bedford, Mass. Gregory's performance helped clinch the team title for the Millrose A. A.

McGlone accelerated into the runner-up spot about a mile from the finish when Ed Cook of North Bedford faded but hung on to finish third in 1:13:36. Joe Smith, Medford, Mass., was fourth in 1:14:53; Steiner fifth in 1:17:25; Don Heinecke, Baltimore, sixth in 1:18:55, and Cooper, seventh, in 1:19:25.

Trailing were Ike Archer, French Sports A. A., eighth; Joe Morgan, Norfolk, Mass., ninth, and William Green, French Sports A. A., tenth.

Southern California Takes Eighth Straight NCAA Title

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15 (AP)—Southern California gained its eighth consecutive N. C. A. A. track championship Saturday, assembling 85½ points through a grand display of team strength.

The Trojans took but one first place, by Cliff Bourland who beat his teammate Hubert Kerns, defending champion in the 440, at 48.2. But their all-around power brought them points in 10 of the 14 events. So great was their power they got 29 points in the first three events.

Second in team scoring was Ohio State with 44 points, 20 coming on Bob Wright's two wins in the hurdles. Bob took the lows in 23.7 and the highs in 14.2 to successfully defend the titles he won a year ago.

California Third

Third was California with 30 2-3. Hal Davis got 20 of them with wins in the 100 at 9.6 and the 220 at 21.2, the victories making him the only other double-winner of the finals. John Biles of California picked up 10 more on a winning javelin toss of 213 feet 9¾ inches.

Ohio State and California shared one team honor—that of being the only teams to win three first places. Ohio State's third came on the 24 foot, 3¼ inch broad jump of Dallas Dupre.

Trailing the three leaders in the first 10 were Nebraska with 29, Minnesota 20, Notre Dame and Rice 18 each, Georgetown 16, Alabama Teachers 16, and Arizona State Teachers 15. Thirty-five schools figured in the scoring.

There were no records set or equalled, the first time a national meet has been held in Lincoln, host to four past A. A. U. festivals, without a record. Best effort was the 1:50.8 of Bill Lyda, Oklahoma, in the 880, the time five-tenths off the NCAA mark.

Defending champions found the going extremely tough—Wright in the hurdles and Al Blozis of Georgetown, in the shot, being the only lads to retain their titles.

Kerns Defeated

Defeated were Kerns, who hadn't been expected to win because of a recent leg injury; Campbell Kane of Indiana in the 880; Harold Hunt of Nebraska in the vault; Les MacMitchell of New York University in the mile.

Barney Ewell of Penn State, defending 100 and 220 champion, suffered a muscle injury in the broad jump trials Friday and was scratched from the sprints.

The new mile king at 4:11.1 was 125-pound Bobby Ginn, Nebraska, who won from Leroy Weed of Southern California on a lunge that broke the tape and sent him sprawling flat on his back. It was strictly a race between Weed and Ginn, and Weed looked like a winner as Ginn wavered in the stretch. But the little Nebraskan had just enough left. MacMitchell never was better than third and faded on the last turn.

DeField Wins Vault

Hunt's vault title, which he shared with Guinn Smith of California last year at 14 feet, 2 inches, went to Jack DeField of Minnesota at 14 feet, 1 inch.

Other title winners and their times or distances were: Two mile, Arthur Cazares, Fresno State, 9:10; high jump, Adam Berry, Southern University, 6 feet, 7¾ inches; shot, Blozis, 54 feet, 9⅜ inches; discus, Bob Fitch, Minnesota, 164 feet, 8¼ inches.

Postpone Match

RYE, N. Y., June 15 (AP)—Weather conditions made impossible yesterday the Eastern Interscholastic Tennis final between John R. Moses of Exeter and Holmes Cathrall of Blair. The match will be played some time this week, probably Saturday, at Forest Hills.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and at Braves Field
HUB. 2195 STA. 0600

Dinner Planned For Paul Waner

The Copley-Plaza baseball fans, an informal group of well known public personages, is giving a dinner at the Copley-Plaza on Thursday evening, June 18, in honor of Paul Waner of the Boston Braves who is calculated by that time to have achieved his 3,000th safe hit in major league ball. Few players have ever joined this select circle and the Fans think that Waner deserves proper recognition.

Rookie First-Stringer —*By Pap'*

NOW OR NEVER !!
AFTER FOUR YEARS IN THE CINCINNATI CHAIN, RAY IS READY FOR THE BIG SHOW
RAY LAMANNO
-THE REDS' ROOKIE CATCHER
RAY DROVE IN SEVEN RUNS IN ONE INNING FOR MUSKOGEE IN 1939 WHEN HE HIT TWO HOME RUNS ... HE HIT 20 HOMERS FOR BIRMINGHAM LAST SEASON
PAP'

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cards, Brooks Clash This Week

Cutting the Dodger margin of leadership in the National League pennant race from seven games to 5½ during the past week, the Cardinals today moved East with first place their objective. After playing an afternoon game at the Polo Grounds tomorrow and a night contest there on Wednesday, the Redbirds charge into Ebbets Field for a five-game series with the Brooklyns—a series which figures to produce fireworks and possibly a new pace setter.

The Cards picked up valuable ground by winning three and losing none for the seven-day period, which ended yesterday. Their hitting hardly rates the term power, but it is timely behind steady pitching.

Dodgers Ready

The Dodgers went into St. Louis last week keyed to stop the Cardinal drive. But Leo Durocher was deprived of the opportunity by the weatherman. Not one contest could be played. In fact, the Brooks remained idle from Monday through Saturday, then on Sunday split with the Reds. With the strongest offense in the league, the defending titleholders are ready for the invaders. Reiser, Medwick, Walker and Owen all are over .300. Davis at eight and one, and Wyatt at six and one, are Durocher's mound aces.

Having snapped out of their early June decline, the Pirates are being heard from again. Frankie Frisch ran up a winning streak of seven games until halted by New York's Carpenter on Saturday. In fifth place this morning, the Bucs were just two games out of third. Their batting star is Babe Phelps.

Reds Third

Cincinnati clung to the third spot, despite a mediocre two-and-three week. Still low at the plate, the Reds must get sensational pitching, or close to it, to triumph. Derringer had a no hitter for eight innings against the Braves for one of the victories and Starr held the Dodgers to four safeties for the other. The Giants stayed in the first division by taking three out of five. The Cubs showed signs of awakening with five out of six. Jimmy Wilson saw Bill Fleming, a Red Sox castoff, hold the Braves to one hit Saturday.

Lou Tost ended the Braves' slide in the second game yesterday, for his seventh win. Casey Stengel had dropped 12 straight. His boys suddenly stopped hitting—that is, all except Lombardi. The Phils went through the week without winning a game and lost five.

Cronin's Longest

The Red Sox have put together eight-straight victories and move toward St. Louis with a fresh confidence. Six of the eight were taken by one run—four in a row. This is Joe Cronin's longest win streak of the season. However, all that the Sox could do to the flag race was pick up half a game on the flying Yankees, who won five out of six. The champs this morning were in front by a comfortable 9½ engagements. Gordon, Dickey and Hassett still set the pace at bat, and Bonham has nine and one on the hill. Dickey, though, is still out with an injury.

Aside from the two top teams, the best record in the A. L. was turned in by the Athletics. Connie Mack won four out of six. Roger Wolff has now won seven, lost five. The White Sox had three and two for the week and showed signs of pulling away from the seventh and eighth placers. Only Taft Wright is hitting for Dykes.

The Browns, who were flying about this time a week ago, dropped six straight to the Red Sox and Yankees, shattering for the moment at least the theory that Luke Sewell has the surprise club of the year. The Browns have stopped hitting.

Cleveland's power has kept her just above a .500 pace. The Tigers spent the week end by losing three one-run decisions to the Red Sox. The Senators slipped into the cellar again, losing five out of six at Griffith Stadium.

Mexico's Soccer Team Has Ended Good-Will Tour

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Atlante, Mexico's champion soccer team, wound up its Good Will tour of the United States yesterday by earning a tie with a strong New York aggregation, 1 to 1.

It brought the Mexicans' record to two wins, two losses and two ties in the six games played. Four additional contests originally were scheduled, but were canceled when Mexico entered World War II.

Twenty-five per cent of the gate receipts were donated to Navy Relief.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 15

International League

Newark 9-5, Toronto 5-6.
Buffalo 6-8, Jersey City 3-10.
Baltimore at Rochester, postponed.
Syracuse at Montreal, postponed.

American Association

St. Paul 3-7, Columbus 2-6. First game, 12 innings.
Kansas City 5-1, Louisville 2-2.
Indianapolis 3-2, Milwaukee 2-3.
Minneapolis 7-1, Toledo 2-4.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3-6, Oakland 2-2.
San Francisco 4-1, Seattle 3-5.
Hollywood 13-2, Portland 1-8.
Sacramento 6-6, Los Angeles 0-3.

Southern Association

Little Rock 1-3, Atlanta 0-2.
Birmingham 6-1, Knoxville 5-10.
Nashville 4-8, New Orleans 1-9.
Chattanooga 3-2, Memphis 2-0.

Texas League

Beaumont 2-1, Fort Worth 1-0. (First game, 10 innings.)
Oklahoma City 4-3, San Antonio 1-4.
Houston 10-0, Tulsa 4-4.
Shreveport 3-2, Dallas 2-1. (First game, 10 innings.)

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 4-1, Hartford 1-5.
Binghamton 8-1, Elmira 0-8.
Albany 7, Williamsport 6, 16 innings.
Springfield at Scranton, postponed.

Texas League

DALLAS, Texas, June 15 (AP)—Texas League Standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beaumont	44	19	.698
Houston	33	31	.530
San Antonio	33	31	.516
Tulsa	32	31	.508
Shreveport	31	33	.484
Fort Worth	27	31	.466
Oklahoma City	26	37	.413
Dallas	23	38	.377

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	43	29	.597
San Diego	43	31	.581
Los Angeles	39	29	.574
San Francisco	33	33	.500
Seattle	34	38	.472
Oakland	32	38	.457
Hollywood	33	42	.440
Portland	26	43	.377

American Association

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	W	L	Pct.
Kansas City	34	20	.630
Milwaukee	31	21	.596
Minneapolis	33	27	.550
Indianapolis	28	29	.491
Louisville	28	30	.483
Columbus	24	28	.462
St. Paul	23	34	.404
Toledo	24	36	.400

To those who picked the Cincinnati Reds as serious threats to Brooklyn's chances of repeating last season's triumph in the National League pennant race, the showing of Manager Bill McKechnie's charges has been disappointing.

The great pitching staff of the Reds has not been functioning up to expectations. Bucky Walters had a terrible time getting started and Whitey Moore has not been in shape to pitch. The one bright spot in the Reds' pitching has been the return of Johnny Vander Meer to the effectiveness he showed as a freshman. Johnny has staged a real comeback and is the pride of the club.

Ray Lamanno, a youngster up from Birmingham, has come through behind the plate to relieve the showing of Rollie Hemsley, the former Cleveland star on whom McKechnie was banking heavily. Lamanno came up with something of a reputation as a slugger, having hit 20 homers for Birmingham last season. Ray has been toiling in the Reds' farm system for four years and is a husky six-footer who can stand plenty of work. He has handled the pitchers well and is first-string catcher.

Allison and Lawson Take Optimistic View of Fall

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the most interesting phases of the 1942 spring training season of the various varsity football squads of the San Francisco Bay region was the optimism manifested by the head coaches. At the University of California Coach Leonard Allison claimed this was the best spring training season since 1937. That team in the fall went through the Pacific Coast Conference schedule without defeat and conquered Alabama, 13 to 0 in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena before a record crowd of 89,650.

Indications are that the 1942 edition of the Golden Bears will be the youngest ever to be coached by Allison at Berkeley since he took charge in 1935. Of last year's team 12 were lost by graduation, five enlisted in the United States service, and three players will graduate in October because of the three-semester program. While there will only be eight returning lettermen to draw from, some of whom have already shown sufficient merit to be definitely labeled for a position on the 1942 team.

Clint Evans' 1941 freshman squad had more size than in recent years and of the newcomers to this year's varsity Allison was especially pleased with the work of Harry Pieper and Harry Rowe (center); Johnny Dodds (guard); Ed Frasetto and Toby Freedman (tackles); Norm Houston (right end); Bill Witter (end); Mobley Milam (right half); Art Honegger and Ralph Long (right half), and Bill Pennington.

Returning Lettermen

The eight returning lettermen are: Jack Leidholt (left end); Brunel Christensen (left tackle); Tom Mason (center); Jack Herrero (left guard); John Ferguson (right end; Gene Pickett and Billy Reinhard (left halfbacks); and John Graves (fullback). Among the boys who will be lost by graduation are: All-America left tackle Bob Reinhard; George Herrero (right tackle); Bob Hongola (right guard); Jean Witter (left guard); Stu Cox (right tackle); Stan Cox (left guard); Ray Dunn (right end), and Stewart Lewis (left end). A vital loss from the backfield will be Al Dorian, who carried the ball through the left side of the Stanford line on the very first California play of the 1941 game and went over for a touchdown—the score that really settled the game in favor of the Golden Bears and gave Californians something to enthuse about for many years to come.

Other California backfield stars who will be missed are—Glenn Whalen (quarter); Jack McQuarry (fullback); and Hank Zacharias (fullback). Ordinarily the loss of an outstanding punter like Bob Reinhard would be viewed with regret but fortunately for the Golden Bears Bill Reinhard gives promise of being (at least) the equal of his famous brother. Coach Allison summed up the prospects for 1942 in this manner—"We will have an inexperienced team that will start very green but it has possibilities. The squad showed definite improvement as we went through our five-days-a-week schedule of spring training."

Seventy-six players participated in spring practice at Stanford and Coach Jim Lawson reports that the outlook for 1942 is "pretty good." While from tackle to tackle the line is made up of veterans the ends will have to come from the freshman team which is furnishing a number of small, fast running backs—making the 1942 Stanford team practically a sophomore squad. This prospect in no way discourages Lawson as he claims that all the great Stanford teams of the past have been sophomore and cites the sensational squad of 1933-34-35 to prove his point—a team that was good enough to win its way to the Rose Bowl in its first varsity year.

Stick to T

While Lawson played for Stanford in the days of Pop Warner's double wingback system and captained the 1924 team which tied California (20-to-20) and thus ended a long era of Golden Bear domination, he plans to stick to Clarke D. Shaughnessy's T formation. The Stanford players like the system, the public also like it, and the Stanford backs this coming season will be small and fast and more suited to the T formation than the double wing. At present the indications are that the 1942 Stanford front line will consist of Dave Brown (left end); Ed Stamm (left tackle); Charley Taylor (left guard); Milt Vucinich has been shifted from the backfield to center; Lauren LaPrade (right guard); Bruno Banducci (right tackle); and Hank Norberg (right end). While Norberg is the only returning end with experience, Lawson has already won a great name for himself by his ability to develop outstanding ends and he is highly pleased with the work of Dave Brown, Bob Hall, Pete August, Don Wallace, Jack Heald, and Alex Banks.

The backfield has a tremendous job ahead of it to replace Frankie Albert and Pete Kmetovic but there is plenty of good material and the youngsters are full of confidence. The speedy Bud Fawcett has been shifted from right half to fullback, Eric Armstrong is the right half along with Bill Sheller and Al Hoisch; Jim Pettit (the best sprinter on the 1942 frosh track team) and Don Zappetini will alternate at left half, while the clever Al Cole and Ray Hammett will take care of the quarterback station. In addition, there are a number of other speedy freshmen, among them being Bob Andrews, Dave Pate, Clem Woods, Ross Dana, F. Sanderman, Neil Johnson, and John Eliel. At the moment the regular Stanford staff consists of Jim Lawson, Marchie Schwartz, and Harry Shipkey while Frankie Albert and Vic Lindskog assisted during the spring training season.

H. Archie Richardson

Sports Around the Hub

Four-Ball Tourneys Successful

With the successful completion of two invitation matchplay four-ball tournaments over the week end, the Massachusetts Golf Association's summer tournament schedule got a much-needed lift. Originally, it was not thought that the longer tourneys would survive. Now it appears they can and will be held.

Salem Country Club staged its annual three-day tournament concluding yesterday, with Matthew Femino and Frankie Camarda of United Shoe thoroughly dousing their clubmates, Mel Demarais and Jack McLaughlin 8 and 6. The final ended, of all places, on the tee of the short 12th, where both of the losers shanked their iron shots into the woods. They conceded the match since Camarda had already placed his ball on the green near the pin.

At Longmeadow Country Club New England champion Ted Bishop partnered Andy Vitale to victory by defeating Phil Simonds and Guy Donahue of the home club 2 and 1 in the final. This made the fourth straight M. G. A. tournament win for the lanky Bishop, who has already pocketed first prizes at Framingham, Marlboro, and Wollaston.

Four tournaments are on tap this week, at Trapelo, Wednesday and Thursday, and at Arlmont, Thorny Lea, and Springfield on the week end. Springfield's is another invitation medal and match play affair, while the others are singles tourneys.

* * *

The Associated Press has compiled an interesting table, showing that winners of 68 national championships will be on display in the national Hale America tournament in Chicago starting Thursday. Bobby Jones heads the list with four U.S. opens, five U.S. amateurs, three British opens, and one British amateur. Walter Hagen is second with two U.S. opens, four British opens, and five P.G.A. titles. Gene Sarazen has seven to his credit, and Lawson Little five. No other competitor has more than three. Yet one player who has never won a major title will be a top-heavy favorite—little Benny Hogan, who leads both in the race for money winnings and for the Vardon Trophy.

* * *

George Byers of West Roxbury won his third annual Medfield to West Roxbury canoe marathon yesterday, thus retiring the Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Trophy. Byers, whose time for the 25-mile distance was 4:43:15, finished more than eight minutes ahead of the second paddler, Conrad Albrecht of the sponsoring Samoset Canoe Club.

* * *

Briefs: Crews from Harvard and Princeton gained berths for the McMillan Cup final in New York this week . . . They won out in eliminations conducted off Marblehead last week . . . With Bob Peters hitting two home runs, to knock in seven runs, Princeton defeated Yale 12-8 Saturday to sweep their two-game baseball series . . . Fred McGlone of Roxbury finished second to Lou Gregory of Cleveland, N. Y., Saturday in the National A. A. U. 20-kilometer marathon . . . Ed Cook of North Medford finished third . . . Johnny Coleman of Worcester won a 15-miler in Medway Saturday . . . Clarence De Mar was third in this race . . . Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., reported to the Navy today with the Middlesex Bowl under his arm . . . He has not lost a singles tennis match this year . . . With Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., he also won the doubles event . . . Lewiston High School is the State of Maine interscholastic baseball champion, having defeated Deering High 5-4 in the final game of the State tourney Saturday.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	137	17	45	6	20	.328
Tobin	51	7	16	5	8	.314
Klutts	84	10	25	0	13	.298
Holmes	233	18	65	2	11	.279
Waner	156	23	42	0	17	.269
Fernandez	222	28	59	3	26	.266
Miller	244	24	64	4	21	.262
Demaree	122	14	29	1	17	.238
West	173	21	41	7	22	.237
Sisti	179	25	42	4	23	.235
Gremp	97	7	22	2	10	.227
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Ross	78	7	15	2	10	.218
Cooney	90	12	17	0	2	.189
Masi	27	8	4	0	3	.148

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	34	4	14	2	12	.412
Doerr	192	24	72	10	48	.375
Williams	191	55	65	15	63	.340
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Peske	207	40	67	0	16	.324
Di Maggio	220	44	65	7	19	.295
Tabor	210	25	57	1	28	.271
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	94	6	23	0	7	.245
Lupien	90	10	21	0	8	.233
Conroy	98	10	22	2	11	.222
Finney	92	16	20	0	6	.217
Campbell	7	3	1	0	0	.143

Horseshoe Champion

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., June 15 (AP)—Guy Zimmerman, of San Francisco, won the California horseshoe pitching championship yesterday. In his qualifying round Zimmerman scored 94 ringers out of 100 pitches. Tournament officials claimed that was a world record for qualifying rounds.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Hutchings	10	1	0	1.000
Tost	13	7	3	.700
Errickson	12	2	1	.667
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	5	.444
Earley	11	3	5	.375
Tobin	16	5	9	.357
Salvo	9	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	9	0	3	.000
*Lamana	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	13	5	2	.714
Newsome	11	6	3	.667
Dobson	10	4	3	.571
Wagner	11	5	5	.500
Judd	11	4	4	.500
Terry	8	3	4	.429
Butland	9	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Restaurants
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Commerce and Finance

Heavier Federal Taxing of Insurance Earnings Now Looms

Business and Industry

Steel Output Continues At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained at 99 per cent of capacity during the past week for the fourth week, an exceptionally high sustained level, according to the magazine Steel.

"More efficient distribution of steel and iron production is being achieved under War Production Board regulations and enlarged production is making for a better situation in many products," continues the report.

Decline In Orders

"While application of priority to ingot output is limiting supply of semifinished steel for some uses, notably in sheets and wire, salutary effects are attained in volume of heavier products essential to the war, including plates, structurals and bars. In cases where need for the former is pressing directives are issued to cover essential supply.

"Decrease in number of steel orders continues although total volume is greater than production, even at the current high rate. Practically all new bookings are in the A-1 group, by far the larger portion at A-1-a.

"Cancellation of unrated tonnage is virtually completed and mill books are in better condition than for a year. Even with this reduction order books contain tonnage for full production for many months.

"Scrap supply continues surprisingly good and search for hidden sources continues unremittingly. In some instances reserves are being established but in most cases these are far smaller than normal for this season.

"For the first time in many months supply of cast grades is in excess of demand and in some areas not all dealer offerings are being taken. While the current situation is comfortable, fears are held in regard to winter supply. At the present high rate of steel production most melters use scrap almost as fast as it is received and accumulation is difficult.

Plate Output Rises

"Plate production in May reached 1,012,195 tons, exceeding by 116,223 tons the previous mark of 895,971 tons made in April. Contribution to plate tonnage by converting continuous strip mills to plate production is indicated by the total of 425,211 tons rolled on these mills in May."

Pulp Industry Must Curb Applications For Priority Rating

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board told the pulp and paper industry that, as one means of sharing the burden of industrial conversion to war production, it must restrict its applications for priority ratings "to the very minimum necessary for essential repair and maintenance."

In an informative statement of policy, the WPB pulp and paper branch disclosed it had fixed standards for use as guides in assigning preference ratings, and that affected companies should determine their eligibility in the light of these standards before applying for ratings.

All requests for priorities for expansion of productive facilities will be denied, the branch said, unless WPB has specifically requested the expansion. Major improvements should be postponed for the duration of the war, "even though postponement may mean a loss in production," it added.

Priorities assistance will be granted only for minimum maintenance and repair, and substitute materials must be used wherever possible even though such use will prove inefficient or uneconomical.

In the event of actual emergencies of a serious nature, where complete or partial breakdowns of equipment have occurred, special priorities assistance will be granted.

No ratings will be assigned for additional inventory when stocks exceed a practicable working minimum, and, in general, priorities will be denied for spare motors, pumps and other pieces of critical equipment. A liberal policy will be followed, however, in granting such ratings as are necessary to obtain second hand machinery.

N. Y. Central's Shop Men Ask Wage Rise

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The New York Central federated shop crafts system, representing 100,000 workers, has adopted a resolution asking a 20 cents an hour wage increase over the presen' 96 cents hourly basic rate.

Delegates to the system's annual convention also asked two weeks' vacation, instead of one, for shop workers of the Central's 14 railroads, and voted to forego double time for Sunday and holiday overtime work.

Electric Auto-Lite Net For Quarter $1.26 Share

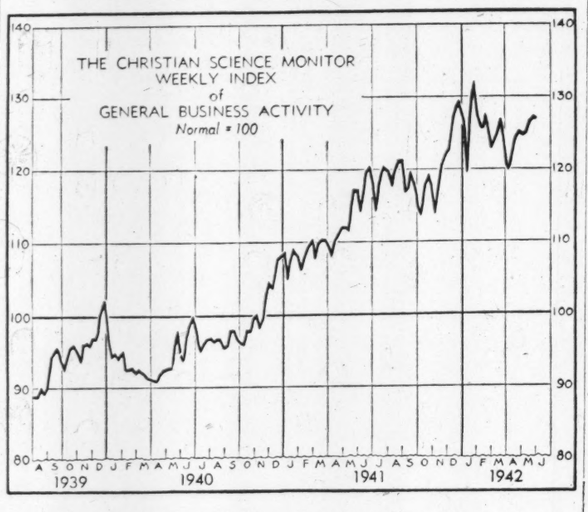
TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Electric Auto-Lite Corporation reported net earning of $1,509,378 for the quarter ended March 31.

This is equal to $1.26 a share and compares to $1,584,433 or $1.32 a share on the same basis a year ago.

Royce G. Martin, president, said all plants are currently producing, at an increased rate, products essential to the war effort.

A dividend of 50 cents a share was declared payable July 1, to stock of record June 22, 1942.

Monitor Business Index Turns Downward First Week of June



A slight decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity in the opening week of June again checked the recovery from the low level of early April. For the week ended June 6, the index registered 127.2 (prel.) compared with 127.4 for the previous week and 114.8 for the week ended June 7, last year.

Increases in two of the components were more than offset by a loss in the third.

Electric power production failed to recover as much as usual from the holiday curtailment in the previous week. The decline in the adjusted figure carried it back to the level of mid-May.

Miscellaneous freight shipments, on the other hand, more than recovered the previous week's loss, but the increase was only slightly more than seasonal. Bank debits outside New York City leveled off when a modest decline is usual. Gains in both of these compenents were not sufficient however to offset the decline in the adjusted power figure.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 6* 1942	May 30 1942	June 7 1941
Combined index	127.2	127.4	114.8
Bk debits outside NYC	140.4	140.0	115.8
Elec Power production	115.0	115.9	111.0
Misc carloadings	126.3	126.2	117.7

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After reaching on Tuesday the highest levels since April, the stock market last week sold off slightly. Chart-readers were not much surprised. The market has had quite a rise in the last two months, from 92 up to 106 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages, which means approximately back to the December post-Pearl Harbor lows, where stocks are naturally likely to run into a certain amount of resistance. The notion that the sell-off was chiefly "technical" was helped by the fact that weakness was particularly pronounced in the "peace" and "post-war" stocks which have had the best recent action.

The market was slightly unsettled by the halving of the Western Electric dividend, of which 99 per cent goes to American Telephone. The Bell System parent company has already suffered 10 dividend reductions from its corporate children this year. GM's Sloan's warning about the changed status of profits in wartime didn't help the market.

The oils were down on Midwest gas rationing talk. On the other hand, the market seemed to ignore the goods news of the Midway and Coral Sea battles. And the rails have persistently failed to reflect the extra good earnings of the last two months.

Distributors Troubles

Wholesalers and retailers are in more trouble with the price ceiling, proposed inventory control, and new delivery rules. The grocers at their Chicago convention sent a resolution to Congress protesting against a proposed OPA "army of snoopers" to check up on grocery prices.

The roll-back of three big manufacturers' soap prices to Feb. 27 indicates pressure somewhere, for the manufacturers themselves are squeezed by a shortage of soap fats, particularly imports. Candy manufacturers are reported threatened with a $35,000,000 squeeze on a gross of $400,000,000. Food wholesalers protest that the new delivery rule aimed at getting them to load their trucks on return trips or turn the business over to common carriers will disrupt food distribution.

The proposed inventory limit has caused great excitement among retailers. If it is on a dollar basis they will of course have to sell out much of their slow-moving goods in order to make room for fast movers and they hope instead that it will be an itemized ceiling by categories of goods. It has caused slow buying among retailers and is even rumored to have contributed to the decline in raw cotton prices.

Price Ceiling Factor

In fact, the new price ceiling seems to have indirectly contributed considerable to the slow decline in farm crop prices in recent months which has put some of the grains at the lowest level of the year and dropped cotton several cents below its parity ceiling. Of course, one reason for the decline may be the excellent crop prospects; last Wednesday's report showed in general the best crop conditions in several years, and with the spring wheat crop estimated at 221,000,000 bushels, the already bloated wheat supply prospects are swollen even further.

Nevertheless, for some years traders have been learning to ignore statistics and to follow farm bloc maneuvers chiefly, and this is the busy season for the farm bloc. The House has refused to permit the sale of good CCC wheat for feed; the Senate Agricultural Committee has approved a bill to require CCC to loan full parity on crops; and a subcommittee of this Committee is preparing to "investigate" the recent decline in crop prices. Normally these things should make traders extremely bullish, but for some reason—perhaps the indirect influence of the price-ceiling—it has not done so this time.

The Farm Demands

Perhaps the reasoning is that, with farmers doing exceptionally well as it is, the Administration will be able to block these moves. Farmers benefit from the price ceilings, which hold down their cost of living, and their income is substantially above last year; cotton farmers will probably net $1,000,000,000 this year for the first time since 1929. With food distributors on a "buyers' strike" on account of their shrunken ceilings, it seems hardly likely that the Administration will countenance the sharp increases in crop prices for which the farm bloc is making its annual try. However, it might. The farm people got away with it last year.

Gains and setbacks continue in the rubber program. Because the handing over of the scrap gathering program to the oil industry was kept quiet, filling station operators are bewildered, not knowing where to stack the rubber, how to weigh it, or what to use for money to pay for it with. An investigation into the whole problem is promised under Senator Maloney, who conducted the very capable inquiry last year into Mr. Ickes' premature gas shortage scare. The Army is making serious efforts to conserve rubber; in addition to going without rubber tank treads it is putting lighter tires on its cars where feasible and sponsoring experiments with wire wheels and other striking innovations.

The oil industry is inclined to look somewhat askance at the Longview-Salem product pipe line, wondering if it won't benefit the Middle West more than the Atlantic seaboard, whether there wasn't a little politics mixed into WPB's decision, and whether after all it wouldn't have been better to leave the decision to Mr. Ickes' Office of Petroleum Co-ordination instead of WPB, which certainly is a change of heart by the oil industry toward Mr. Ickes.

Federal Bonds Dull

The government bond market has been duller in recent months than in many years, despite the enormous size of Treasury operations. It just has no romance, with traders aware that British money market rates have come down substantially since the war started to a point where financing the war now costs Britain only about 2 per cent. Coupon rates have become of less importance than maturities. Forty-two life insurance companies bought $1,000,000,000 of governments in five months of this year, or five times their purchases in the same period last year.

War risk insurance rates have been raised between Gulf and Canadian and northeastern United States ports, but lowered from the United States to the East Coast of India except east of Calcutta. The latter seems to indicate that the Japanese haven't as many ships now to make trouble in the Bay of Bengal. The former may anticipate higher U-boat losses on the Atlantic coast.

The insurance people took occasion to issue actual figures on their losses. Word was getting round that they were pretty heavy, engendering the fear that reserves might be jeopardized. They were pretty heavy, but only heavy enough to offset the handsome profits made in the previous two years.

Marine war risk insurance is like conflagration insurance. For a long time the companies simply sit back and colect fat premiums; then comes a day of reckoning.

Life Insurance Facing Higher Federal Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — Higher Federal income taxes on the investment income of life insurance companies has been recommended by the Treasury, approved by the industry, and virtually accepted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The action plugs two loopholes in the tax laws which have continued for years and which resulted in 1940 of a return to the Treasury of only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the $1,000,000,000 investment income of the life insurance companies, representing one of the biggest sources of income in America and one of the smallest taxes.

Companies' Takes Light

Explaining the new system, which has been accepted in substance, by the two national associations of the life insurance industry as well as by the independent companies that are not members of the two associations, Randolph E. Paul, Treasury tax adviser, said that American life insurance companies have combined net assets of over $30,000,000,000. They have annual premium income of about $4,000,000,000 which is not taxed, and an annual investment income of about $1,000,000,000. The latter comes as a return from mortgages, bonds and other collateral and is theoretically subject to taxation.

In 1940 this important segment of American wealth paid a total corporation tax of only $738,000, or less than one tenth of 1 per cent. None of the largest life insurance companies paid any tax at all in 1938 or 1939; in 1940 only one of the largest 25 companies paid a tax ($21,000); and of the almost 700 life insurance companies filing income returns for 1940 only 139 paid any tax, and these averaged $5,300.

Paul Sees Two Loopholes

The favorable positions of the companies under the law, recognized by the companies themselves in their voluntary acceptance of a stiffer system, resulted from two loopholes. First, the companies are allowed "an extremely liberal deduction for earnings needed to maintain reserves." Second, according to Mr. Paul, they are "in effect allowed to deduct part of their tax-exempt interest twice."

This situation, which has antecedents running back to Supreme Court decisions in which the former Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, played a part, has now been modified. An original Treasury proposal to meet the loopholes has been accepted in part by the companies, while their counter-proposals to establish a new formula of taxation in one field has been approved by the Treasury. Hereafter the $1,000,000,000 of life insurance investment income will pay its share in the nation's tax burden and war effort like other income. Estimated yield of the new system is $40,000,000.

Retail Sales Last Week 5 to 10 P. C. Under 1941 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reports that civilian buying, after declining several weeks, edged up slightly this week on increased demand for seasonal goods.

Wholesale demand still ran largely to merchandise for immediate selling but showed signs of opening up more actively in fall-season lines.

But the total volume of business in the wholesale and retail markets, in spite of the rise in prices, remained well below the heavy turnover earlier this year and below dollar sales figures of a year ago.

Retail dollar sales for the country were estimated at 5 to 10 per cent below volume in the corresponding period of 1941 although on the west coast the average was up 1 to 3 per cent.

Percentage decreases for other regions were: New England, 5 to 10; East 7 to 10; South 3 to 6; Southwest 6 to 11; Middle West and Northwest 5 to 13.

North American Co. Appeals SEC Order

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co. has announced it had filed with the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals a petition asking a review of the Securities and Exchange Commission order directing the utility holding company to dispose of most of its utility investments.

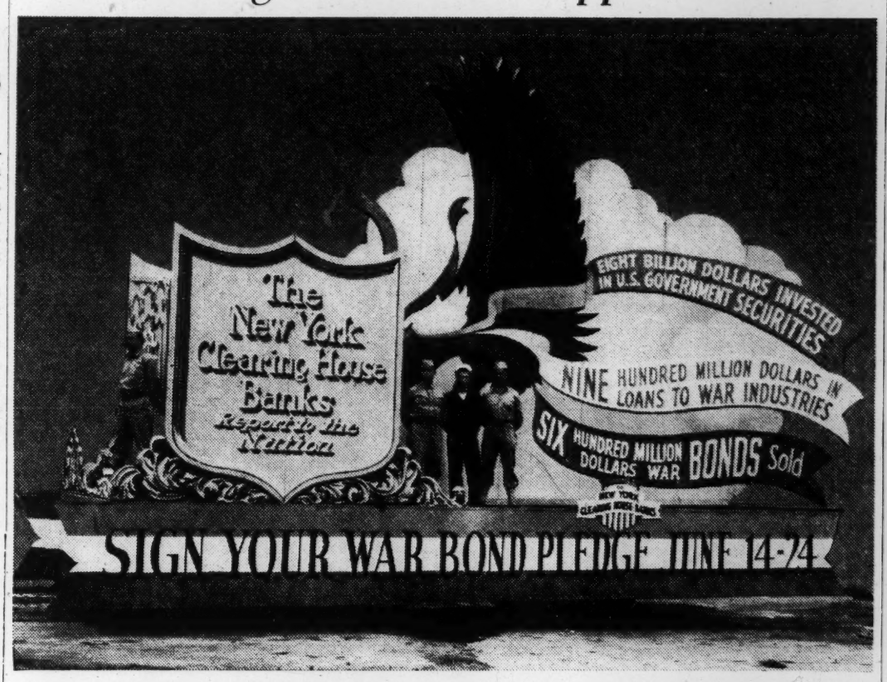
"Under provisions of the holding company act," the company commented, "our stockholders would lose their right to appeal the commission's April 14 order unless action is taken within 60 days after the date of the order.

"We have appealed, therefore, in order to maintain the status quo while we continue our efforts to work out a constructive solution of our problem that will meet with the approval both of the commission and of our investors."

Republic Steel Expansion

CLEVELAND (AP)—Expansion of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) plant of Republic Steel's steel and tubes division will increase production and employment there about 50 per cent. Republic announced the Defense Plants Corporation had approved construction of the addition. The plant makes electric weld tubing.

N. Y. Clearing House Banks Support War Effort


The New York Clearing House Banks
Report to the Nation
EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS INVESTED IN U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NINE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN LOANS TO WAR INDUSTRIES
SIX HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS WAR BONDS Sold
SIGN YOUR WAR BOND PLEDGE JUNE 14-24

Some of the outstanding services which the 19 member banks of the New York Clearing House Association are rendering in support of the national war effort were visualized on the above large float in the "New York at War" parade seen on Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Saturday.

Victory War Bond Sales Drive Opens Auspiciously in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Doorbells all over town were ringing today with the "victory" theme—three dots and a dash—as 200,000 minute men began a house-to-house canvass to persuade at least 2,000,000 New York families to buy regularly as many bonds and stamps as their finances would permit.

The city's quota is $1,900,000,000, which would mean that the minute men would have to obtain a family average of almost $800, considerably more than the "10 per cent of income" the Government has requested, but officials declared returns from other cities where campaigns had already begun were running ahead of expectations.

Banks Pushing Sale

Participating in the 10-day drive were dozens of volunteer groups, including the Boy Scouts, who in Brooklyn mobilized 16,000 of their number to start collecting pledges yesterday. A spokesman for the New York Clearing House, sponsor of one of the seven massive floats in Saturday's parade reminding the public of the bond drive, said thousands of bank employees had enrolled as volunteers, while all of the New York banks are making facilities available for the opening of small new accounts of $6 or more by means of which persons may accumulate the funds with which to fulfill their bond pledges.

Illustrative of the New York bank participation in the bond drive was the statement that the 19 member banks had invested in war activity as follows: eight billion dollars invested in U. S. Government securities; nine hundred million dollars in loans to war industries; and six hundred million dollars war bonds sold.

While the drive officially opened this morning, hundreds of pledge solicitors "jumped the gun" by beginning on their rounds a day ahead of time yesterday. East Side and West Side, they started buzzing doorbells and met wiht gracious response all down the line.

Special Brooklyn ceremonies saw Mrs. Colin Kelly, wife of America's first hero of World War II; Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Bill Robinson, tap dancer, participating in the opening of the borough's $760,000,000 drive.

Drive Under Good Headway

All minute men have been told to stress the Treasury's view that the amount pledged should be based on anticipated family income, and that families are not expected to dip into their savings to maintain their bond-buying programs.

William P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that more than 90 per cent of the member plants were participating in the war bond and stamp purchase plans.

"It is good personal finance," he said, "because it provides a safe investment which helps to curb the inflationary tendency of wartime operations; It is good patriotism because the money thus invested goes for war equipment to uphold our magnificent fighting forces on the far-flung battle line: it is good democracy because you have wisely placed it on a voluntary basis and the voluntary assumption of responsibilities is a hallmark of democracy."

FORT DIX, N. J. (AP)—One patriotic private is dishing out $37.50 of his $40 monthly pay check to buy war bonds under the army's pay reservation plan.

Lieutenant James G. Dill, post war bonds and stamps officer, said today Harold Etchison, 21-year-old negro soldier, signed up for the monthly allotment against his commander's advice that it would leave him with only about 60 cents a week spending money.

"It looks to me like the more we pitch in the quicker we'll win," Lieut. Dill quoted Etchison as saying. "They need the money pretty bad, too."

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The silver collar bars and tie clasp worn by Lieut. John D. Bulkeley when he piloted Gen. Douglas MacArthur through Japanese-infested waters from Corregidor were auctioned last night for $16,000 in war bonds.

The purchaser was J. Arthur White, New York restaurant proprietor.

Come What May, Pork Chops and Spare Ribs Are Expected to Be Available

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (AP)—Even if you have to give up your automobile or whack another inch off your trousers, it looks like you'll still be able to enjoy your share of pork chops and spare ribs.

This is the consensus of veteran hog men who predict, on the basis of booming hog sales, ample supplies of pork and lard for at least the next year.

While the run of hogs from the 1941 fall pig crops has been strong at all the big terminal livestock markets, the national stockyards market here has led the nation in salable receipts for 11 consecutive weeks.

Approximately 600,000 hogs have been handled here during this period and farmers have taken home with them close to $18,000,000.

Other leading markets are Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul and Omaha.

"If present trends in marketing may be taken as an indication," says Charles H. Hitchborn, editor of the St. Louis Daily Livestock Reporter, "it would seem there will be such a supply of hogs this fall and winter that the capacity of packing plants will be taxed to the limit."

Mr. Hitchborn asserted there seems to be no possibility that there will be any lack of pork or lard. Commission men and various other authorities expressed similar opinions.

Favored by climatic conditions of this area in the heart of the two-litters-a-year territory, and encouraged by favorable corn-hog price ratio, the farmers of Missouri, Illinois and several other states grew one of the largest fall pig crops in 1941 they had produced in years. These are the pigs that are coming to market now.

Top prices are averaging well above $14 per hundredweight. The highest paid here during the current rush was $14.50 on April 16.

Reserve Balances Drop $24,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $35,000,000 increase in money in circulation, combined with other factors, reduced member bank reserve balances $24,000,000 during the week ended June 10, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Idle money in the banks was unchanged for the week, standing at $2,780,000,000.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 126

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share, out of current earnings, on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of August, 1942, to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business July 10, 1942. The books will not be closed.

HUGH J. FERRY, Secretary
Detroit, Michigan, June 10, 1942

Give Undue Profits Back to Government, Is Nelson's Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, appealed to business to return to the Government voluntarily any excessive profits made on war contracts.

With the plea went a warning that the Government would catch up ultimately with the takers of swollen profits and force readjustments, and simultaneous notice to farmers, workmen and consumers that all must get in step with President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program. He spoke on a radio program featuring the "fight against inflation."

"We will have to pay stiffer taxes, and we ought to start saving to pay those taxes now, he said. "We will have to invest at least 10 per cent of our current incomes in war bonds. Businessmen will have to be contented with low, reasonable profits. Workers will have to forego wage increases, except in cases of substandard wages or inequities.

"Farmers will have to accept a ceiling on their prices at parity. Housewives will have to buy only what they need as they need it, and make everything last longer. A little less in our homes may mean a little more on the battlefronts."

To businessmen, he sadi:

"There is a direct responsibility upon you to take no more than a fair profit—and by that I mean a fair profit based on your actual costs and your actual investment."

Renegotiation War Contracts Saves Millions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Georgia) said that the House Naval Investigating Committee had saved the Treasury approximately $675,000,000 by promoting renegotiation of war contracts "wherein excessive profits have appeared."

He asserted that the total "by no means represents all the savings that have accrued or that will accrue through the activities of the committee. The policy of renegotiation and refund has become an established one now, and is expected to bear increased fruit as the war program progresses."

May Save Billions

"Renegotiations already have been entered into by the Navy and War departments that will undoubtedly save sums amounting to billions of dollars before the war effort is completed," he said.

Mr. Vinson asserted the committee's price-slashing work, begun a year ago, had been directed primarily toward scrutinizing Navy contracts, but "inevitably it involved War Department contracts, too, as the great majority of war contractors now are doing work for both departments."

In a brief summation, he referred briefly to three companies "that either have or are in the process of renegotiating their contracts with the Army and Navy."

He said that the Sperry Corporation had offered to renegotiate with the two departments to effect a saving of $100,000,000 on its existing contracts seven weeks after accountants and investigators began a survey of its books and records.

Prices Reduced

He reported that the Bendix Aviation Corporation had voluntarily reduced its prices on Army and Navy contracts by $73,374,000 ten days after its officers had been served with subpoenas to appear before the committee.

Mr. Vinson said that a third company, the name of which he did not disclose beyond saying that it was "one of the largest aircraft producers," now was in the process of renegotiating contracts "whereby savings amounting to between $135,000,000 and $150,000,000 will be effected."

Pacific Telephone Dividend

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company will pay the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on common stock June 30 to shareholders of record June 18. Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock. The $1.50 payment will be made July 15, record June 30.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable July 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 p. m., June 23, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer

June 12, 1942.

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of June 20, 1942

WOMEN EVERYWHERE ANSWER "READY!"
When Uncle Sam Calls the WAAC's — By Josephine Ripley
It's the women's turn to join the army, and they are responding with vim, motivated by a common, sober impulse—to help win the war.

SHOP TALK FROM THE FARM — By Nelson Antrim Crawford
Social and economic theory get little attention on the farm; farmers want a "square deal" for all folks, with everybody helping and no favored group raking in all the profits.

SWORDS OUT OF CELLULOID — By Harold Hobson
How motion pictures are helping to maintain morale, to train fighting forces, to mobilize world opinion for democracy, and to explain the allied nations to each other.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR CIVIC REFORM — By DeWitt H. John
What war trends are doing to American communities due to the changes in rubber, gas, defense plants, and incomes.

HOW BRYAN AND CLARK "MADE UP" — By Ira E. Bennett
From his behind-the-scenes experiences in politics, the former editor-in-chief of the Washington Post tells how the differences between Champ Clark and William Jennings Bryan were patched up for the good of the Democratic Party.

FRENCH WITH FUN — By Lucien Aigner
An illustrated feature showing methods of teaching French by play exercises.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Saturday's sales	108,740
1942 volume to date	48,157,983
1941 volume to date	58,238,542

Stocks Steady; Air Transport Shares Rise

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Late buying in air transport stocks helped the market today but many leaders failed to get off the ground.

The list loafed in narrowly irregular territory during the forenoon. Trends stiffened here and there after mid-day while plus marks ranging from fractions to a point or so were well distributed in the final hour, small declines were numerous.

Dealings were slack from the start although picking up a bit in the latter part of the proceedings. Transfers were around 300,000 shares.

Brokerage quarters saw scant stimulation in the war news and the selectively better action of the market was attributed mainly to the drying up of offerings in the morning and the belief last week's average decline had improved the technical position.

American airlines got up more than 2 points at the best, then slipped a shade. Ahead most of the time were Eastern Air Lines, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, Goodrich, Standard Oil (N. J.), Glenn Martin, J. I. Case, Westinghouse, N. Y. Central and Great Northern.

American Telephone came back after an early stumble. In the lagging division the greater part of the session were Santa Fe, J. C. Penney, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Sperry, U. S. Rubber and du Pont.

In the Curb Consolidated Gas of Baltimore jumped about 3 points. Lesser gains were posted for Humble Oil, American Cyanamid, American Light & Traction, N. J. Zinc and Sherwin Williams. Benson & Hedges dropped 2 on a single sale.

Bond Trends Mixed

Fractional gains and losses were about evenly matched in the bond market toward the close today.

The bell wether rails—those issues which generally account for most of the volume on a face value basis—dropped prices mostly unchanged to a shade under Saturday's close.

Under water at times were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Milwaukee 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Northern Pacific 3s of 2047 and Atlantic Coast Line 4½s.

Turnover in the industrial and utilities sections was small, prices holding about steady.

Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58 and Portland Gas & Electric 4½s were among those slightly ahead.

Foreign government bonds were unchanged to a shade lower in quiet dealings. U. S. Government issues sold about even with Saturday's finish in over-the-counter trading.

Out Early Gains Wheat Losses Wipe

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Wheat prices rose almost a cent, rye near 2 cents and soybeans even more than that during early dealings in the futures market today but a subsequent reaction wiped out much or all of the gains.

Reports of wet weather delays to wheat harvest in the southwest, of lend-lease purchases of rye flour for Russia and of Government plans to reduce the 1943 wheat acreage were bullish factors. Soybean buyers were stimulated by the fact that the loan rate on farms is higher than current prices. Later, scattered profit taking and hedging sales caused the reaction.

Oil Operators Seek To Build Barges

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Walter G. Dodd, Houston oil operator, and a group of associates have filed an application with the War Production Board for authority to build 22 steel barges, representing an investment of $700,000, for the movement of crude oil and gas between southeast Texas and Pittsburgh, they said.

The barges, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels each, would operate between Corpus Christi and New Orleans and Pittsburgh on the intra-coastal canal and the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

More France Credits For Enemy Troops

VICHY (AP) — The Bank of France again has increased the credits available to the Vichy Government to pay the expenses of the German Army of Occupation.

The credits were increased by 12,000,000 francs ($264,000 at the former rate of exchange of the franc), bringing the total thus far credited the government to 181,000,000,000 francs ($3,982,000,000).

Food Inspector Pleads Guilty to Conspiracy

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas Galvin, civilian naval food inspector of Rye, N. Y., has pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy and shipping adulterated and sub-standard cocoa and flavoring extracts to Army posts and Navy stations during 1940-41, and was released in $500 bond for sentencing July 13.

A corporation and four individuals, named co-conspirators, pleaded innocent and were scheduled to face trial in federal court the same day

New Industrial Gains Seen In Postwar Era

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles W. Eliot, director of the National Resources Planning Board, predicted tonight it would be necessary to continue in peacetime many of the war economic controls "to prevent run-away prices, and to assist in orderly demobilization of the war machine."

At the same time he said that "private industry as we know it now," must go forward after the war or, "we, as a people, will find other ways to organize venture or developmental capital."

Mr. Eliot spoke on the American Forum of the Air radio program. Also on that program, Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, predicted the post-war period would usher in a new industrial era.

"We need a ringing affirmation in the fundamental soundness of our own institutions to produce prosperity for all," he declared. "Never was there greater need for economic optimism. At the same time, never was there greater reason to believe that the war will end our years of depression. Indeed, I believe the full production of the war, its development of new materials and new techniques may usher in a new industrial age—the age of light metals and plastics and chemicals."

President Eric C. Johnson of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States predicted "peacetime production on a scale to dwarf our former efforts."

"Expansion of old industries, creation of new industries, new manufacturing methods, new materials and products—all spelling 'jobs and better living' for everybody—will be ours as a result of the lessons we have learned from war production," Mr. Johnson said.

Industrial Profits Fail to Keep Pace With Business Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Net profits of American industry failed to increase in 1941 in proportion to the tremendous increase in the volume of business transacted, the American Federation of Investors, Inc., said:

A survey of 63 representative corporations, the organization reported, showed that while net sales and operating revenues increased 30 per cent in 1941 over 1940, net profits increased only 11 per cent.

Taxes (Federal, State and local) increased 80 per cent, amounting to 58 per cent of net income (before taxes) and 139 per cent of net income (after taxes).

The 63 companies included manufacturing of all types, steel and aviation plants, food and consumer goods distribution, public utilities, petroleum products, and railroads.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pay-	Record Hldrs. of
Accumulated			
Concord (NH) Gas pf	7%		
	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Consol Stl Ltd pf 433⅓c		July 1	June 20
NE Pw Assn 6% pf	$1	July 1	June 20
Do $2 pf	33 1-3c	July 1	June 20
Simpson's Ltd 6½% pf	$1.02½	Aug. 1	July 18
Extra			
Keystone Cust FdsK2$1	.	June 15	May 29
Interim			
Barclays Bk (Dom Col & Overseas) London			
A&B 3⅛	S	June 30	..
Do	S	June 30	..
Mission Oil	35c	July 1	June 20
Increased			
Amer For Inv	12½c	June 22	June 11
Irregular			
AeronauticalSecInc	15c	June 30	June 16
All Metal Prod	25c	June 15	June 1
Amer For Inv	12½c	June 22	June 11
Thermoid Co	10c	July 1	June 23
Winn & Lovett Grocery Co B	75c	July 1	June 20
Regular			
Affiliated Fd	4c	June 15	June 30
Albany & Susq	$4.50	S July 1	June 20
Amer Bank & Tr Co (New Haven)	$2	S June 30	June 20
Amer Business Credit Corp Cl A	8c	June 30	June 17
Am Hard Rub	25c	Q June 30	June 19
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30	June 19
Bank of Com & Trusts (Richmond)	40c	Q July 1	June 23
Boston Storage	75c	Q June 30	June 23
Bank of Manhattan	20c	Q July 1	June 18
Bk of Yktown(NY)	50c	Q July 1	June 23
Briggs Mfg	50c	. June 30	June 23
Can Silk P $1.50A	37½c	Q July 1	June 15
Chem Bk&T (NY)	45c	Q July 1	June 15
Chi Mill & Lumb	30c	July 1	June 19
Chic Title & Tr	$1.75	Q July 1	June 19
City Nat Bank & Tr Co (Columbus)	30c	S June 30	June 20
Coca-Cola Bot Corp (Del) $2.50 Cl A	62½c	Q July 1	June 15
Cont Bak pf	$2	Q July 1	June 19
County Bank & Tr Co (Cambridge)	50c	Q July 1	June 16
Cron & Forster	30c	Q July 15	July 1
Do 8% pf	$2	Q Sept. 30	Sept. 18
Do Ins Shares Corp A	30c	Q June 30	June 15
Diamond Shoe Corp 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 20
Dom Bk Can Ltd	$2.50	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Fed Services Finance (Wsh.DC) 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30
Franklin Co Tr (Mass.)	$3	S June 30	June 26
Gair (Robt) Co pf	30c	Q June 30	June 22
Halstead Ex Nat Bk (Chic)	$1.50	Q July 1	June 27
Harris - Seybold - Potter Co	25c	. June 25	June 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q June 25	June 25
Harris Tr&Sav Bk	$3	Q July 1	June 16
Hartford Nat Bk & Tr Co	25c	Q July	June 10
Kalamazoo Stove & P	15c	. Aug. 1	July 13
Keystone Cust Fds B1	77c	. June 15	May 29
Do K2	30c	. June 15	May 29
Linton (Thomas J) Inc 6% pf	37½c	Q July 1	June 18
Marlin-Rockwell	$1	. July 1	June 18
Mid-West Ref	7½c	. June 30	June 22
Do pf	37½c	Q June 15	June 11
Morris (Philip) &Co	75c	Q July 15	June 22
Do 4¼% pf	$1.06¼	Q Aug. 1	July 15
N J Pow & Light Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 11
Pac Fin Corp Cal	30c	. July 1	June 20
Packard Motor	10c	. Aug. 1	July 10
Penn-Exch Bk (N Y)	30c	S June 26	June 15
Permutit Co	25c	. July 9	June 26
Phillips Pk pf	$1.31¼	Q July 1	June 20
Procter & Gamble Co 8% pf	$2	Q July 15	June 25
Provid & Worcester RR Co	$2.50	. July 1	June 10
Prudential Inv Corp	3c	. July 1	June 15
Putman (Geo) Fd	15c	. July 15	June 30
Reliable stores	12½c	Q July 1	June 23
Do 5% conv pf	37½c	Q July 1	June 23
St Louis National Stockyards Co	$1	Q July 1	June 22
Savannah Sugar	50c	Q July 1	June 13
Tintic Standard Mining Co	5c	. June 30	June 16
Travelers Bank Trust (Hartford)	$5	. June 30	June 9
Uni Light & Rway Co (Del) 7% prpf 58	1-3c	M Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6.36% pr pf	53c	M Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6% pr pf	50c	M Aug. 1	July 15
United Savings Bank (Detroit)	50c	S June 30	June 20
U S Lines pf	35c	S July 1	June 22
Western Pipe & Steel Co of Calif 7% pf	35c	S July 15	June 30
Winn & Lovett Grocery Co "A"	50c	Q July 1	June 30
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 30
Wisc Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 23

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

A

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	44¼	44	44¼	Jun12
48¾	42	Acme Stl (4)	1	42	42	42	..
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	6	6	6	Jun12
20½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12½	10	Addressog ¾e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	31¼	30¾	31¼	..
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	27	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	Jun11
6	3½	Alf'gpf$3oww	3	4	4	4	..
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	135	135	135	+ ½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
6½	4	Allied St .30e	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf$1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	50	50	50	..
23⅜	19	Am A Ch 1.20	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun12
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	27	36¾	34	35¾	+1⅝
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	26	26	26	..
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
69⅜	56⅝	Am Can (4)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jun13
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Jun 5
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	4	60	60	60	+1¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	86	86	86	..
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Jun 9
9¾	7½	Am Distill	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun13
7⅛	5⅞	Am Ecaus Til	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	4	17	17	17	..
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	Jun10
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jun12
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	1	26½	26	26½	Jun13
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ 1
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun13
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	2	45	45	45	+ ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun11
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
4	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun13
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Lopf33⅓k	3	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ¾
11½	9⅛	Am M&F .40e	16	10⅞	10¾	10¾	..
5¼	4	Am M & Meg	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	2	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
47⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	17	43¼	43⅛	43¼	..
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	5	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun10
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	2	36¾	36⅜	36¾	+ ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	5	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅜
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun12
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	17	17	Jun 9
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun12
134⅜	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	116¼	115¼	116⅛	+ ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	3	44⅝	44	44	Jun12
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	6	44¾	44½	44¾	— ¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129	129	129	Jun12
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun13
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	13	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Woolen Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55	56	56	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3½	3½	3½	Jun12
50	40	Am Z ppf2½k	1	40	40	40	Jun12
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	21	24½	23¾	24½	+ ¾
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Jun12
111⅛	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	Jun12
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	27	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54	54	54	+1
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ⅔e	9	26⅛	26	26	..
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3ge)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 9
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	4	3½	3½	3½	Jun11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun 9
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	6	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	6	62⅝	62	62⅛	— ⅜
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	5	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ½
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	3	17½	17½	17½	Jun10
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¾
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	5	16¼	16	16	— ¼
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101	Jun13
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	46⅜	48⅛	+ ⅝
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	4	46	46	46	Jun10
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jun12
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	1	3	3	3	..
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun11
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	3	20	20	20	— ¼
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	Jun13
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun10
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11	11	11	Jun13
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	4	29¾	29⅝	29¾	..
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Jun11
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	3	21	21	21	Jun10
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	11	51⅞	51⅜	51½	..
121	107¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Jun11
23½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	+1
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 5
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅜	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn Al&B (2)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	..
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	7	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	3	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅝
2½	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun10
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jun12
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	●1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ½e	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun13
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun12
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Budd Wh ¼e	1	6	6	6	Jun12
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun11
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun12
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅝	6¼	Burr Add .30e	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun13
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 2½	1	20½	20½	20½	..
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun11
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 9
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun12

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	3	18¼	18	18	Jun12
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13	13	13	Jun12
12½	⅜	Canada Dr .60	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	5	31	30¾	31	Jun11
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter S½e	3	23½	23½	23½	Jun12
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun12
70⅜	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	69	69	69	+1
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	35½	35½	35½	Jun13
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	●2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	10	17½	17½	17½	Jun12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 9
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12⅛	CenVioletta 1e	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	7	2⅛	2	2	..
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	Jun10
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jun 6
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	5	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun12
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E III	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 6
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun10
2⅜	1⅜	Chi Gr West	4	1½	1½	1½	..
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	2	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	3	5	5	5	Jun11
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1⅓e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jun12
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	..
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	½	½	½	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N.A.S.D. Plans Broad Changes In Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The board of governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., has proposed a minimum capital requirement for admission to, and maintenance of, membership in the association, and the proposal has been submitted to the membership for approval, it was disclosed in a letter sent to all members by Wallace H. Fulton, executive director.

A member who "clears" his own transactions would be required, under the proposed rule, to have and maintain in his business a minimum net capital of $5,000, and a member who "clears" transactions through another, and does not handle customers' funds or securities, must have and maintain in this business a minimum net capital of $2,500.

Association eligibility requirements up to now have contained no provisions respecting capital.

Sweeping Revision

There are 27 proposed amendments to the by-laws and rules of fair practices of the association which are being submitted to about 2,700 investment bankers, securities dealers and brokers who make up the membership of the N. A. S. D. The proposals constitute the first sweeping revision of by-laws and rules proposed since the association registered in August, 1939, with the Securities and Exchange Commission. They are based on the experience gained in self-regulation during the last two years or so.

The proposed amendments in general affect only the language of the by-laws, rules and code of procedure, although several, including that for capital requirements, reflect aggressive action on the part of the association's board of governors in carrying out the fundamental objectives of the association, which are protection of investors and promotion of the welfare of the investment banking and securities business.

A change which is considered significant in increasing investor protection requires strict supervision of salesmen employed by members of the association. All orders taken by salesmen for the purchase of or subscription to any security must be subject to confirmation by the employer member. It is explained that this provision grew out of laxity in supervising the activities of salesmen.

Board Approves Plan

The board of governors have approved unanimously the proposed amendments upon which members are to ballot by July 15. To be adopted the amendment must be voted upon by a majority of the members and a majority of those voting must approve the proposals. The effective date of the amendments, if approved, except that for capital requirements, will be determined by the board. The amendment providing for minimum capital requirements, if approved, will become effective Oct. 15.

The board may from time to time, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the capital requirement amendment, define the term "net capital" and prescribe the method by which it shall be computed and the time when, and the manner in which, members shall submit statements of financial condition to the corporation.

A factor always to be considered on any important step taken by the association is the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the letter to members, Mr. Fulton said:

"Representatives of the association consulted with the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission on the Amendments, and although the proposals have not had the formal approval of the commission, we believe that, if approved by the membership, they will not be disapproved by the commission."

Adoption of an amendment to the rules of fair practice was urged by the board which would make it mandatory for members to "keep and preserve books, accounts, records, memoranda and correspondence in conformity with all applicable Federal and State laws and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder."

Holdings of Perishable Foods Show Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that cold storage holdings of perishable food products on June 1 were slightly larger than a year ago.

Increases were reported for frozen fruits and vegetables, dairy products, eggs, frozen and cured beef and beef trimmings. Stocks of frozen poultry, frozen pork and lard were below those of a year ago.

The holdings of important products on June 1 this year and a year ago, respectively, included:

Frozen fruits, 105,905,000 and 91,406,000 pounds; frozen vegetables, 48,523,000 and 43,878,000.

Creamery butter, 64,797,000 and 56,792,000 pounds; cheese, 223,223,000 and 119,718,000 pounds.

Eggs, 12,859,000 and 9,163,000 cases; frozen poultry, 80,142,000 and 87,433,000 pounds.

Beef, 100,242,000 and 76,231,000 pounds; pork, 558,392,000 and 798,455,000 pounds; lamb and mutton, 5,748,000 and 4,130,000; and lard, 111,302,000 and 366,086,000 pounds.

Bankers' Acceptances

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers' Acceptances outstanding at the end of May totaled $173,906,000, a decline of $3,387,000 in the month and a drop of $41,099,000 compared with a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported. The May total was the lowest in 25 years and represented the fourth consecutive monthly drop.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-49	104.8	104.8	104.8
5 2½s 45	105.3	105.3	105.3
11 2½s 72-67	101.11	101.11	101.11

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	103	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
47 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83¾	83¼	83¾
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
2 Allis-Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Am & For P5s 2030	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
4 AMIGChem 5½s 49	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107	107¼
16 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107	107
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	99½	99	99
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109¼
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75	75	75
12 A C Line cit 4s 52	64¾	64⅝	64¾
25 A C Line 4½s 64	58⅛	58	58¼
1 A C Line 5s 45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	56¼	56¼	56¼
16 B&O 95 st A	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
3 B&O 95 st C	29⅜	29⅜	29¼
2 B&O 96 st F	25¼	25¼	25¼
36 B&O cv 60 st	19¼	18⅞	19
5 B&O cv 4s 48	55¼	55¼	55¼
13 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	47⅛	47	47
9 B&O S W 50 st	35	35	35
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 BostonMe 5s 67	77	77	77
6 Boston&Me¼s 70	30½	30¼	30¼
2 Bur R&P 5s 57	33	33	33
1 Bush Term 4s 52	58½	58½	58½
1 Bush Term 4s 62	82½	82½	82½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111	111	111
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	96	96	96
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	86	86	86
1 Can Pac 4½s 66	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	43¾	43¾	43¾
10 Cen of Ga cv 5s 59C	14¼	13¾	13¾
6 Cen of Ga cn 6s 45	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	49½	49½	49½
1 Cen Pac 6s 60	70¼	70	70
5 Cen Pac 1st 4½s 49	17½	17⅜	17⅜
10 Cen RR N J 5s 87	15	15	15
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	87¾	87¼	87¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Chi&Alton 3s 49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chi&G Tr 5s 71A	72¼	72	72
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76⅛	76½	76⅜
2 CB&Q 4s III 49	92	91¾	91¾
27 CB&Q 3½s III 49	86⅛	86⅛	86¼
1 Chi&E Ill inc 97	22	22	22
5 Chi&Ind Stl 4½s 65	31½	31½	31½
1 Chi I & L 6s 47	14½	14½	14½
38 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	2	2	2
1 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	25½	25½	25½
6 CM&SP 4½s A 89C	35¼	25¼	25¼
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	28	28	28
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	17	17	17
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	27	26¾	26¾
3 Chi&NW 4s 87	26½	26½	26½
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	13½	13⅜	13⅜
28 CRI&P 4½s 52A	21¾	21¼	21⅜
17 CRI&P 4s 88	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	12⅜	12¼	12¼
79 CRI&P rfg 3s 34	63	63	63
1 CT Tte&SE rfg 5s 60	106	106¼	106¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	67	67	67
3 CCC&StL 4s 93	65½	65½	65½
3 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Clev Elec Il 3s 70	67½	67½	67½
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	21	20¾	20¾
14 Col&So 4½s 88 ct	88	88	88
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	83½	82½	83½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	110½	110½	110½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¼	108¾	109¼
23 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
2 Conn Ry&L 4½s 61	103⅛	103	103
1 Con Edis 3½s 46	104⅞	104¾	104¾
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	106½	106½	106½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26	26	26
1 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	53¼	53¼
18 D & R G 4s 36	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 D & R G West 5s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Del Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	82½	82½	82½
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 E Tenn V&G cn 5s 56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Erie 4½s 2015	46⅜	46⅜	46½
16 Erie 4s 95	91	90⅞	90⅞
29 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12⅜	12¼	12¼
3 Food Mach 3s 56	101½	101½	101½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94½	94½
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¼	104	104
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81¼	81	81
10 Gt Nor 4½s 76	96	95¾	96
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95½	95½	95½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
7 G Bay & W deb B	67½	67½	67½
5 Gulf M & O 4½s 75	46⅜	46	46
3 Gulf Mob & Oh inc 2015	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1 Housat nOilTex 4¼s 54	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	43¾	43½	43½
16 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	13⅜	13½	13⅜
41 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	42⅜	42⅛	42¼
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41½	41½	41½
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	50½	50½	50½
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	45⅛	45	45⅛
1 IC&GSL&NO 5s 63A	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Int Paper 6s '47	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
9 Int Paper 5s '47	96	96	96
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	57⅜	57	57
10 Int T& 4½s '55	96½	96½	96½
1 Jones¾LaughSt1¾s 61	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 KCFS & Mem 4s '36	101½	101½	101½
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	43	43	43
1 Lautaro Nit2inc '75	74½	74½	74½
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	63	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	95½	95½	95½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	91½	91	91
9 Lou&N 4½s 2003	107½	107½	107½
1 Louis&N 4s 60 B	81	81	81
11 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	105⅞	105¾	105¾
10 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 MSP&SS Marie 6s 46	12⅜	12½	12⅜
14 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12½	12½	12½
32 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16½	16½	16½
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	27	27	27
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 65	25⅞	25⅝	25¾
32 Mo Pac 5s 77F	25½	25½	25½
5 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Mo Pac 5s278G	25½	25½	25½
2 Mo Pac 5s 78G ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 81	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
9 Mon W Pa P Sv 4½s 60	104⅜	104½	104¼
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	38	38	38
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	36¾	36	36
10 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	35¾	104⅛	104⅛
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	63	63	63
8 N Eng RR 4s 45	109	108⅞	109
10 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	42	42	42
2 NOT Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42¼	42¼
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	40½	40½	40½
3 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	44¼	43½	43½
30 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46⅝	46½	46½
5 N Y C cn 4s 98	94½	94½	94½
5 NYC 3¾s 46	53	53	53
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	68	68¼	68¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	66	66¼	66¼
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	54½	54½	54½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	50½	50½	50½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98 reg	47½	47½	47½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	73	73	73
3 NYChi&StL 6½s 74A	60	59¼	60
15 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	62¼	62¾
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	107½	107½	107½
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	49½	49½	49½
3 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	32¾	32⅛	32½
21 NYNH&H 4½s 67	104½	104½	104½
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	5¼	5¼	5
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	23¼	23	23
13 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	59⅞	59½	59⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	50½	50½	50½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	50	49¾	49¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46¾	46¼	46⅝
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	39¼	39	39
38 Nor Pac 3s 2047	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	108	108	108
2 Pac G & E 3½s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	61½	61½	61½
5 Para Bway 4s 55 ct	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Para Pict 4s 56	108	108	108
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen RR 4s 48	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	64⅜	64½	64½
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	56⅜	56½	56½
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	9	9	9
17 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	29¼	29	29¼
13 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	57½	57½	57½
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58 A	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	109½	109¾	109¾
3 PubSvc Noth 3½s 68	100½	100½	100½
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	101½	101½	101½
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101⅝	101¾
10 Repub Steel 4½s 56	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	13	13	13
8 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	71	71	71
5 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	88½	88½	88½
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	13⅛	12⅞	13
41 StLSF 4½s 78	13	13	13
12 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	12	12	12
2 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	43	43	43
2 StLSW 5s 52	100½	100½	100½
21 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
9 Seab AL cn 6s 45	7¼	7¼	7½
21 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
24 Sea AL 4s 50 st	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
24 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	102½	102½	102½
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	48	47¾	47¾
31 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
24 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48	47¾	48
17 So Pac 4½s '69	62½	62¼	62⅜
18 So Pac rfg 4s '55	56	56	56
18 So Pac cit 4s '49	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	86	86	86
4 So Pac 3s '46	85	85	85
7 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	50	50	50
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83	83	83
14 South Ry gen 4s '56	63½	63¼	63½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106	106	106
2 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '75 C	59	59	59
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	60	60	60
1 Tex P-PM Ter 5½s '64	103	103	103
1 Third Ave 4s '60	50½	50½	50½
7 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	95½	95¾	95½
11 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	96¾	97
1 Va El & Pow 3¼s 68	109½	109½	109½
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	107	107	107
5 Wabash 4 s81 wi	40¾	40¼	40¾
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	106	106	106
9 West Shore 4s 2361	41⅜	40¼	40¾
8 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	40	39¾	39¾
15 Wesch Lt 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
2 Westn Md 5½s 7A	97½	97½	97½
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26	26	26
3 Westn Un 5s 51	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
3 Western Un 5s 60	79¼	79¼	79¼
6 Western Un 4s 50	39⅝	39½	39⅝
6 Wis Cen 4s 49	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
21 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	109	109	109
6 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	99½	99½	99½
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60			

Foreign Bonds

2 Australia 5s 55	66½	66½	66½
3 Australia 5s 57	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
9 Australia 4½s 56	63½	63½	63½
39 Brazil 6½s 26-57-reg	30⅞	30¾	30¾
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30½	30½	30½
3 Brazil 6½s 27	40¾	40⅝	40¾
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
21 Buen A 4½s 77	63½	63½	63½
1 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
3 Canada 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
5 Canada 3¼s 61	100	100	100
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	73½	73½	73½
13 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6⅜	6⅜
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14	14	14
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	14	14	14
6 Sydney 5½s 55	64½	64½	64½
5 Urug 4½s 4½s-78	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
	59½	59½	59½

Total today, 1-dollars)—Total today, 1,-Bond Sales (in 000 omitted): week ago, 980,800; previous day, 2,421,000; two years ago, 5,259,300; year ago, 4,912,250; two years ago, 1,038,821,300; 5 days, 5,383,000; Jan. 1 to date, 946,130.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	113½	117½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46⅞	48⅞
Aetna Life (1.20a)	24½	26
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18¼
American Insurance Nwk (1½a)	11¾	12¾
American Insurance (1.60a)	40¾	42¾
American Re-insurance (1.60a)	10¼	11¼
American Reserve	47½	49½
American Surety (2½)	31	33
Automobile (1a)	7	7½
Baltimore American (.20a)	497	517
Boston (116a)	17¾	19¼
Camden Fire (1)	23¾	25¾
Carolina (1.30a)	17½	19
City of New York (1.30)	24¾	26¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	28¼	30¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	111½	116½
Continental Insurance (4a)	9	10
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	24½	25⅝
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	27¾	29¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	20½	23
General Reinsurance (2)	33⅝	35⅝
Georgia Home (1a)	85⅜	9⅜
Glen Falls (1.60)	6½	8
Globe & Republic (½)	23⅞	25⅞
Globe & Rutgers	22	23½
Great American Insurance (1a)	85¾	89¾
Hanover (1.20)	⅝	1
Hartford Fire (2a)	26½	28
Home Fire Sec	12⅞	14⅜
Home Insurance (1.20a)	23¾	25¾
Homestead (1)	23¼	24¾
Knickerbocker (½)	13¾	21⅜
Lincoln Fire	54¾	58½
Maryland Casualty	53½	55½
Massachusetts Bonded (3½)	6⅝	7⅝
National Fire (.20a)	183⅜	193⅜
National Liberty (.20a)	39⅞	41⅞
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	13	14
New Hampshire (1.60a)	197⅜	213⅜
New York Fire (.80)	4	4¾
North River (1)	77	80
Northeast Ins	27¾	29¾
Phoenix (2a)	203⅜	217⅜
Providence Washington (1)	203⅜	215⅜
Republic Insurance Tex (1.20)	20½	23½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	4	5
Rhode Island Insurance	231	239
St Paul Fire (8)	101	107
Springfield (4½a)	47¼	51½
Standard Accident	180	210
Sun Life (13)	373	383
Travelers (16)	24¼	25¾
U S Fidelity Guaranty (1a)	42¾	44¾
U S Fire (2)	29¾	31½
Westchester (1.20a)	70½	72½

a Also extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan	13⅜	14⅜
Bank of New York (14)	273	283
Bankers Trust 1.40	34⅜	36⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51¼	55¼
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	64¼	66¼
Chase National (1.40)	23¼	24¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	34⅛	36⅛
Commercial (8)	139	147
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¼	11⅛
Corn Exchange & T (2.40)	29¼	30¾
Empire Trust (5)	37	40
First National (80)	1050	1080
Guaranty Trust (12)	207½	212½
Irving Trust (60)	9⅜	10⅜
Manufacturers Trust (2)	30⅛	31⅞
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	23⅛	24⅜
New York Trust (3½)	64¼	66¾
Public (1½)	27⅛	28⅝
Title Guaranty & T	27⅜	3⅜

(a) Also extra or extras

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
‡Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	34½	36½
Merchants National (12)	255	290
‡New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	18⅛	19¾
Old Colony Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
‡State Street Trust (80)	215	240
United States Trust (50)	57a	7¼
United States Trust pf (80)	11½	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

‡Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (2.40)	28½	29¾
Continental Illinois (3)	68¾	72¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23½	25¾

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin told the Senate today that a preventable shortage of aluminum forgings had held down the production of Martin bombers 20 per cent this year, and urged the establishment of a Federal Alumnium Authority to direct all United States production of the metal.

Declaring that the aluminum program had been "warped by the overweening desire of private corporations to protect their postwar interests," Senator La Follette told his colleagues the time had come for the Government to free itself of what he described as a "perfect monopoly" exercised by the Aluminum Company of America.

In a lengthy prepared address, the Senator asserted that Alcoa had discouraged the production of independent aluminum producing facilities, had maintained "intimate and dangerous ties" with the I. G. Farben Chemical Trust of Germany until April of this year, and had minimized the shortage of aluminum in "over-optimistic, misleading advertisements and public announcements."

"Every day the aluminum crisis is allowed to continue, we are failing to produce planes and the United Nations are losing fighting men who died for lack of them," the Senator declared. "The shortage of aluminum forgings has already lost for us one out of five Martin bombers from this year's output."

Senator La Follette alluded to a recent press statement he said was made by Glenn L. Martin, head of the aircraft company bearing his name, that the production of bombers was 20 per cent below capacity because his plant could not get all of the aluminum it needed.

"But the same day," the Senator said, "Jesse Jones assured the Senate Banking Committee that 'it looks like we are going to have ample aluminum.' Alcoa added to the confusion with the retort 'if Glenn Martin isn't getting his aluminum, the fault is somewhere else,' intimating that the aircraft scheduling unit of the WPB is at fault."

Eastern Roads May Be Forced to Drip Shipper Concessions

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has recommended that the Baltimore & Ohio, Western Maryland, and Pennsylvania Railroad companies be order to cease granting concessions to shippers at north Atlantic ports other than New York.

Examiner J. P. McGrath found that these railroads had provided voluntary storage and handling services to some shippers without levying charges sufficient to cover the cost of services.

This, he said, had the effect of reducing transportation charges to these shippers below published tariff rates and thus constituted unjust discrimination in their favor.

Mr. McGrath further recommended that "prompt corrective action" be taken to prevent the Canton Railroad Company from continuing what he said were similar practices in storing and handling s

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Rooms and Board; 3 adults; mountains; near Boston; end of June. Hartfield, 146-'43 Beech Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

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BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; parking; transient or permanent. Mrs. Dykeman, Com. 6094

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BROOKLINE, MASS. Coolidge Corner, 18 Stearns Rd.—Clean, airy, nicely furnished rooms, reasonable, in well-kept American home; parking, piazza. Longwood 8593. MRS. PORTER

KEW GARDENS, N. Y. 8451 Abingdon Road —Cool, quiet, single, adjacent bath; parking space; convenient. CLeveland 3-6346.

N. Y. C. 143 East 53rd St., Apt. 2A—Elevator; light, quiet, some kitchen privileges; references requested; reasonable.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large, pleasantly furnished room. Large clothes closets. Unlimited tel. Convenient to bus and 2 car lines. 1763 Columbia Rd., N. W. Ph. Adams 7626 after 6 p. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double room. Southern exposure. Semi-private bath. Convenient trans. Near First Church. Available July 1. HO 7240.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL, high school graduate, wishes to have position, typing, clerical work. Call LEX. 1666 (Mass.)

MILLINER and Saleswoman, including Bridal Veils, etc.; experienced N. Y. C. retail, wishes position with first class shop. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

VOLUNTEER summer work desired on farm, preferably including goats. Write Box G-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WELL-TRAVELED, educated lady desires position as companion; go anywhere. Box B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN wishes position as companion-Christian; Scientist; assist with light household duties; good references. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady with training in diction and voice control will devote several hours a day reading to those desirous of such service. Tel Baldwin, N. Y., 4734, between 5-8 evenings.

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Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOUR INTEREST IS THE HEART OF OUR BUSINESS

Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 8010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

(Continued)

Elizabeth M. Kettler
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
632 G ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

We Specialize in ZOTOS
Try JAMAL
The Freedom Wave
(Machineless)
ANTOINE RIVAT BEAUTY SALON
1426 G Street N. W., Room 307, Albee Bldg.
Open until 8 P. M. ME 9568

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
5022 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Brownley's
REGISTERED
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Maine

AUBURN

Flanders
CORRECT CLOTHES FOR MEN
62 COURT STREET
AUBURN, ME.

MALO CLEANERS
Keep Your Clothes in Good Condition
Use our expert cleaning service.
Paul Malo, Proprietor Tel. 1624-W

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

AUGUSTA

J. S. WADLEIGH
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
American Fuel and Range Oils
MEMBER AHG CREDIT ASSOCIATION
294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	O	W	E	L	L		S	E	C	O	N	D		
O	V	I	D		O		H		F	L	E	A		
N	A	G		J	U	L	E	S		D	O	N		
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R	A	D	I	U	S		A	P	P	L	E	S		

15

MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop by Phone
Shop by Mail
Call
BETTY MITCHELL
2-4681
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

Send a Gift Package
to the boys in service, home and abroad. You will find them at
E. L. PROCTOR'S
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.
FOREST AVENUE 3-0236

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Victory - Service
Star Pins
Patriotic Jewelry
Identification
Bracelets
J. A. MERRILL & CO.

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Style and Quality in Home Furnishings
Modern or period furniture designed to meet dictates of discernment and good taste.
ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
12 South Main Street Tel. 113

Dickson's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
Care of the Scalp and All Kinds of Permanent Waving
Open Evenings
15 No. Main Street Tel. 3850

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Time to Think of Vacation Clothes
For Mountains, Shore or Camp. Our Play Clothes will go gladly along.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

LITTLEFIELD FRARY CO.
Plumbers Stoves of All Kinds
Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Kitchenware
125 Washington Street Tel. 1281-W

MICHEL'S
Be Prepared for Warm Weather
Buy Cool Dresses
White Hats and Accessories
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 764-M

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA

(Continued)

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive agents for
Cara Nome's
Elizabeth Arden's
and Houbigant's latest
Toilet Preparations
A REXALL STORE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
For Fine Gifts
for Graduation — Showers — Anniversary or Weddings. *Priced Right.*
926 ELM STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

We Will Service Your Car With Utmost Care
Batteries recharged while you wait
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
Brook and Elm Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

For Father
Sugar and Spice Neckties
Tailored by Superba
Everything that's nice in a tie—printed patterns—embroidered dots—plaids—stripes and plain colors. $1.

James W. Hill Co.
Fashions That Look to Summer
Pariseau's answers the call for cool clothes—with a big stock of Summertime Needs.
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
1001 Elm Street

NASHUA

Have An Individual Coiffure Created by
Isidore
YOUR HAIR STYLIST
48 Main Street Tel. 963

Whitney Maple Reproductions
Furniture of Distinction
Sold by
POIRIER FURNITURE CO., Inc.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

PORTSMOUTH

CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
Washers—Radios
Service
301 State Street Tel. 614

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Turano's Beauty Shoppe

9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

(Continued)

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Beginning June 1st
Closed Wednesday Afternoons and All Day Saturdays

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXACO ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Enjoy your swim more in Jantzen Swim Suits from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
BEACH SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables
Choice Meats
Fruits

NEWPORT NEWS

Visit Our
SUN SHOP
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

THORNBURG & LOVE
Furriers
Fine new Furs and Coats. Also CLEANING, GLAZING, STORAGE, REMODELING, REPAIRING
515 Boush Street Telephone 26809

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
11TH and MAIN RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

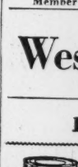
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON



For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MODEL LAUNDRY THRIFTY SERVICE
Try our thrifty service. Damp Wash. Flat Work Ironed 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 12c each.
DRY CLEANING
PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE.

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

MORGANTOWN

Dial 9325 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Luckey, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave. Phone 9133
C ASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
BUY AT OUR Esso SIGN

EDITH'S
161 Walnut Street Phone 4631
Where you find style and economy
See our new June Fox Juniors and British Lady two-piece Summer Cotton Dresses.
Also Suits—Hats—Hosiery—Underwear

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
NOTE NEW PHONE NO. 7-0211

LOVELY SUMMER SHOES
in newest patterns $5.95 up
BAGS TO MATCH
LEVINSON'S
26 KING STREET W.
Agent for Selby Shoes, Dr. M. W. Locke

OTTAWA

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

IT'S GARDEN TIME—
See our display of Garden Supplies
W. A. RANKIN LTD.
410-416 BANK STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby

McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 831 BANK ST.
8-0097 5-1478

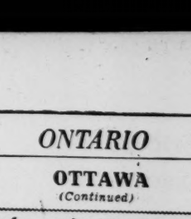
Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Lyndhurst 1863. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution



Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

PLUMBING HEATING
J. H. BRADY & SONS
HO. 6841

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION STORES LIMITED

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to "Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3350.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 49a, Marines Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3014.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night pottering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 7 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woolies special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent, confidential London address; letters redirected immediately; 5s. p.a.; royal patronage; capital £250,000. Write EM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, Sixty-Seven Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON.—Sunny room with kitchenette, enamel cooker, some furniture; also furnished room, H. and C. 45, Russell Road, W. 14.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE TYPEWRITERS
Best Makes — Maximum Value
Blue Seal Products, Ltd.
106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3696.

TYPEWRITING

L. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 58, King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating.

England

LONDON

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD. Highgate Village. N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13 Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
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Daily Features Page

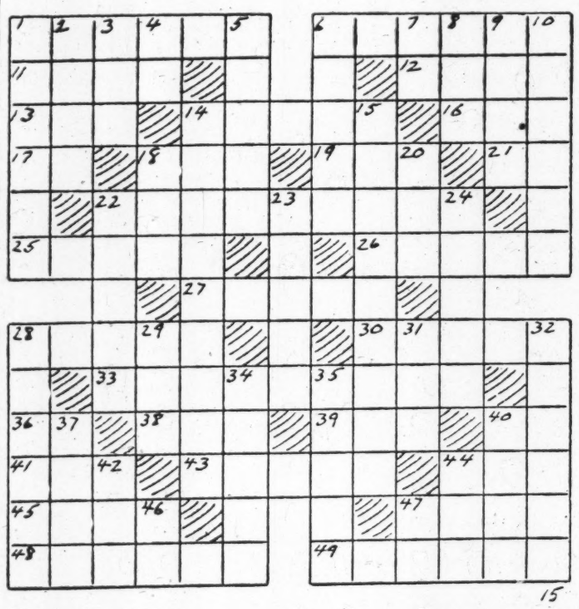
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics • *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Daily Quotation

If I stoop
Into a dark tremendous sea of cloud,
It is but for a time; I press God's lamp
Close to my breast; its splendor, soon or late,
Will pierce the gloom: I shall emerge one day.
—ROBERT BROWNING

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Massachusetts city was birthplace of Whistler?
6—One who acts as another's aid in a duel is what?
11—What Roman poet was banished to Tomi?
12—What is a chigoe?
13—What is a horse sometimes called?
14—What was first name of composer of opera "Thais"?
16—City of Voronezh, Russia, is on what river?
17—Deciliter (abbr.).
18—What is a food of Hawaiians made from taro root?
19—Morsel.
21—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
22—Who is brother to emperor in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"?
25—What is relationship of Anne to Arnold Biedermann in Scott's "Anne of Geierstein"?
26—What is a brief reflection or maxim?
27—What is first name of author of "Dragon Seed"?
28—What Hebrew word of uncertain meaning is found frequently in Psalms?
30—What noted American soprano was born at Shanghai?
33—The Stagirite was what Greek philosopher?
36—Musical note.
38—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
39—Witty saying.
40—What is a river of northern Italy?
41—By way of.
43—What is first name of Miss Glasgow, American novelist?
44—Any tribunal is what?
45—What is first name of author of "Fanny Herself"?
47—To bombard with missiles.
48—What is the semidiameter of a circle or sphere?
49—If you ate a Ben Davis, it would be what (pl.)?

Down

1—From what city did John Gilpin set out on his famous ride?
2—Elliptical.
3—Toupee is what?
4—What ending denotes the past tense?
5—Who became heavyweight boxing champion by defeating James J. Braddock?
6—Queen of what place was Solomon's guest?
7—Cost and freight (abbr.).
8—Aged.
9—What gaseous element was discovered in 1898?
10—What river forms part of Rumania's southern boundary?
14—Who was first wife of Napoleon?
15—Who portrays title role in Blondie films?
18—What is a moccasin of oil-tanned leather?
20—Large cask.
22—Who is "the hoofer lady" in "Our Mutual Friend"?
23—Not suitable.
24—Amiens, France, is on what river?
28—Sable cloud of Milton's poem has what kind of lining?
29—What is name of a genus of macaws?
31—High in pitch.
32—You associate bleacherites with what?
34—What is first name of Forster in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance"?
35—What is last letter of Greek alphabet?
37—What opera was first produced in Cairo?
40—Dim.
42—Conjunction.
44—The Bengal quince is what?
46—Sloth.
47—Pages (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Malik, Y. A. (mŭ-lyĕk′)—New Russian Ambassador to Japan.

Mitsubishi (mē-tsōō-bē-shē—even accent)—Japanese aircraft works near Nagoya.

Reynoso, Leobardo (lā′-ō-bär′-thō rē-ē-nō′-sō)—Leader of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

Thors, Ólafur (ō-lä′-vĕr tōrs)—New Premier of Iceland.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Anadyr (ä′-nä-dĭr′)—Mountain range of Siberia.

Anhwei (än′-hwā′)—Province of China.

Dieppe (dē-ĕp′)—French town on the Seine River.

Okhotsk (ō-kŏtsk′; Russ. ô-kôtsk′)—Town and sea of Siberia.

Recife (rā-sē′-fĕ)—Brazilian port.

Unalaska (ōō′-nä-läs′-kä)—Island of the Aleutian group, southwest of Alaska.

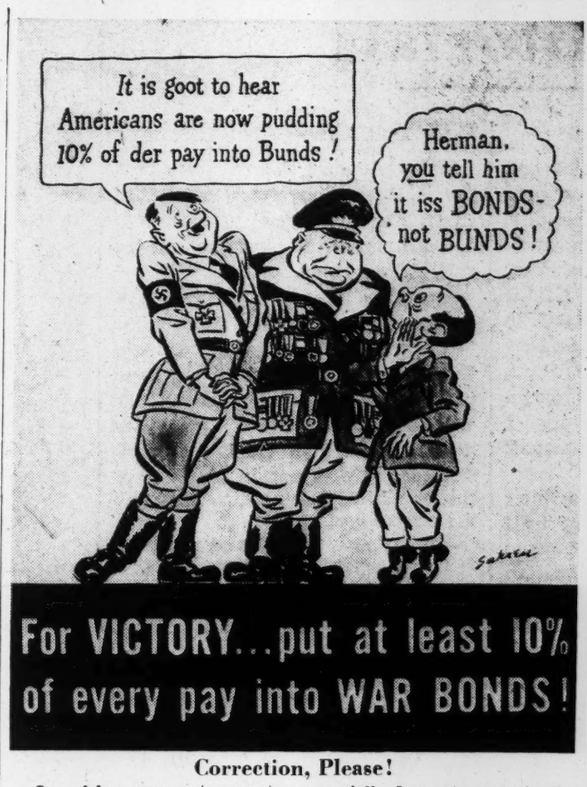
Key: âle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Anecdote

Plain Speaking

One day during the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates a bluff, plain-spoken individual named Jerry Paterson introduced himself to Mr. Lincoln and said, "Mr. Lincoln, I'm known as the homeliest man in this county, and people are continually telling me that I look like you."

Lincoln regarded the face of the speaker with great care, and then replied, "Yes, I think we do look alike; there is a striking resemblance." His eyes twinkled with amusement, and he added softly, "But I think that I have a little less cheek than you have."


It is goot to hear Americans are now pudding 10% of der pay into Bunds!
Herman, you tell him it iss BONDS-not BUNDS!
For VICTORY...put at least 10% of every pay into WAR BONDS!

Correction, Please!

One of four new cartoon posters, especially drawn to promote the sale of War Bonds and Stamps, soon to be seen throughout the United States.

Admiral Aids Soldier

Houston, Texas

Spectators at the Municipal Airport had the unusual experience of witnessing a scene in which an Admiral of the United States Navy went to the defense of an Army private.

Admiral Glassford had been in Houston to swear in the Houston volunteers on Saturday, and on Sunday morning went to the airport to board a plane for Washington. As the Admiral entered the building he overheard a discussion between the Army private and an employee of the air line. The employee was insisting the private could not have a seat on the plane because he did not have a priority rating. The private maintained it was necessary he get on that plane in order that he be in Washington, according to orders.

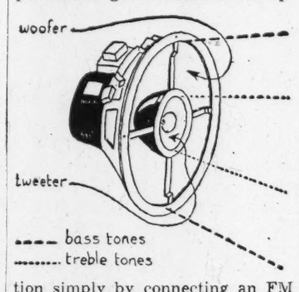
Admiral Glassford thereupon entered the scene and insisted that he, himself, would establish a priority rating for the private. The employee questioned his authority to establish a priority rating. The Admiral then flatly announced that no plane would leave the airport until the private was allowed a seat and he started for the telephone as he spoke. At this point the employee relented and the Admiral made for the plane with his arm about the shoulders of the Army private.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by Woofer and Tweeter in Radio?

Frequency modulation is a method of radio broadcasting and receiving which does away with static interference and also provides high fidelity in tone.

Since the frequency modulation (or FM, as it is popularly known) uses radio waves that are entirely unlike those set up by static, it is possible to get "static-less" reception simply by connecting an FM attachment to any ordinary radio and tuning in on an FM broadcast if it is within range.



This, however, might be compared to putting a precision-tuned fine racing car motor under the hood of a 1920 jalopy, for piping FM through an ordinary radio receiver would not bring out the rich dynamic quality and full range of musical tones of which FM is capable.

FM achieves high fidelity by making use of a range of frequencies as wide as that of the sounds caught by the microphone. Even a good loudspeaker of the dynamic type, such as may be found in ordinary receivers, had a top limit of about 7,500 cycles per second. FM, on the other hand, extends upward to 15,000 cycles.

To reproduce this extended range of frequencies, two loudspeakers may be employed. One, which reproduces the bass tones, is called onomatopoeically a "woofer," and the second, and smaller, speaker which reproduces the high tones is similarly called a "tweeter."

When the woofer and the tweeter are mounted coaxially, that is, so the axis of the 8-inch bass cone coincides with the axis of the little 2½-inch treble cone, the tweeter in front of the woofer, the full range of 50 to 15,000 cycles issues from the radio receiver as one voice.

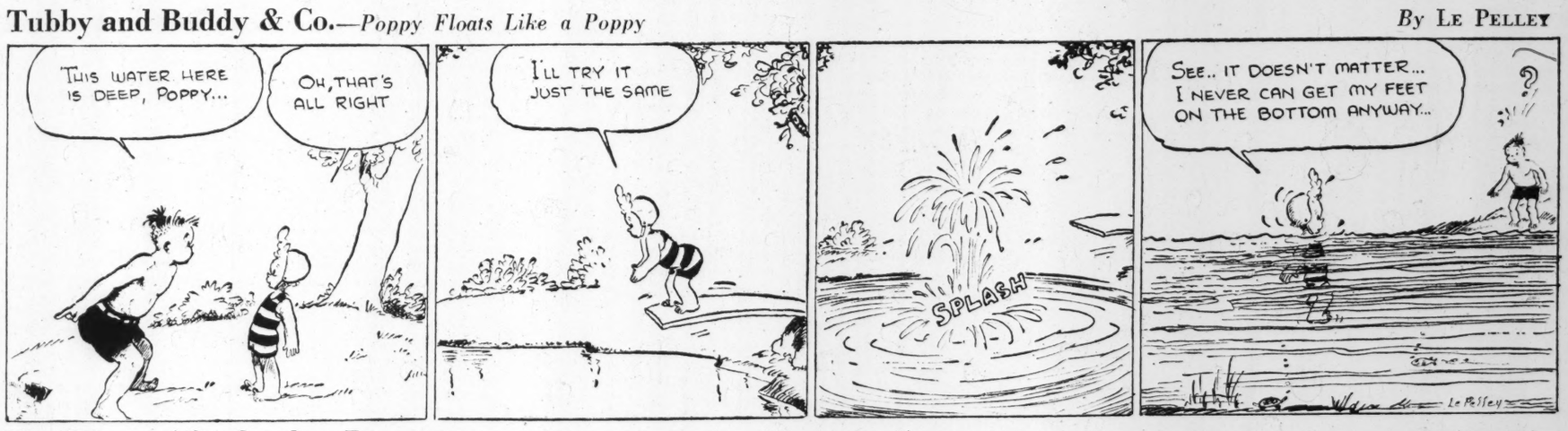
The back of the tweeter is enclosed to provide a shield against possible harmful effects of the deep and powerful voice of the near-by woofer, and to step up the response of the tweeter by providing an elastic cushion of air behind the small cone.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "There are five million single persons in this country who are too poor to be married," says an economist. Yes, and an even larger number of married persons in the same fix.

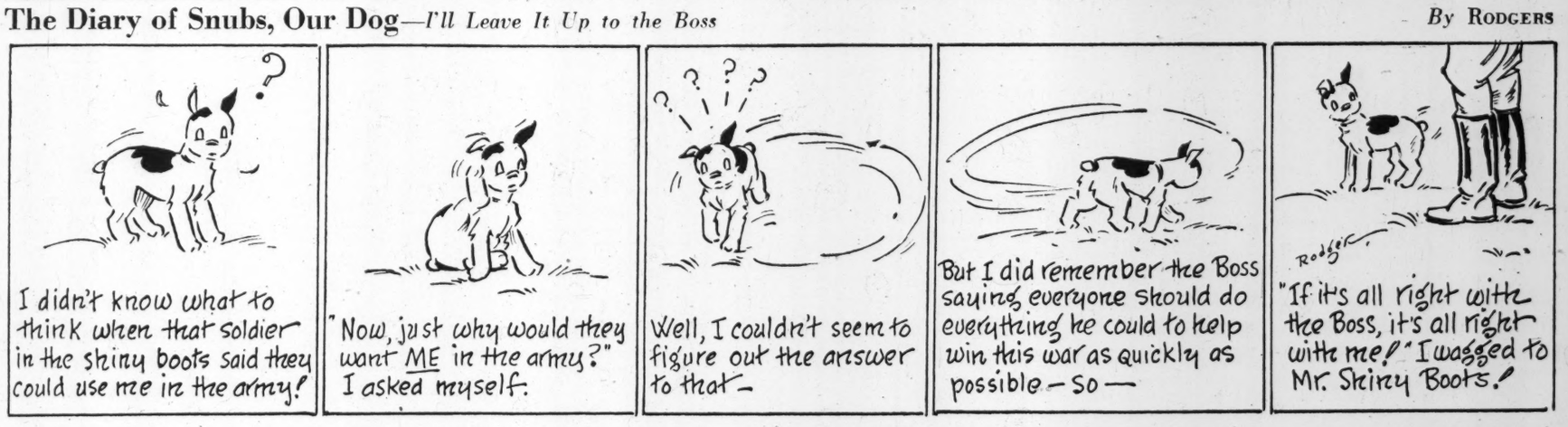
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poppy Floats Like a Poppy*

By LE PELLEY


THIS WATER HERE IS DEEP, POPPY...
OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT
I'LL TRY IT JUST THE SAME
SPLASH
SEE.. IT DOESN'T MATTER... I NEVER CAN GET MY FEET ON THE BOTTOM ANYWAY...
Le Pelley

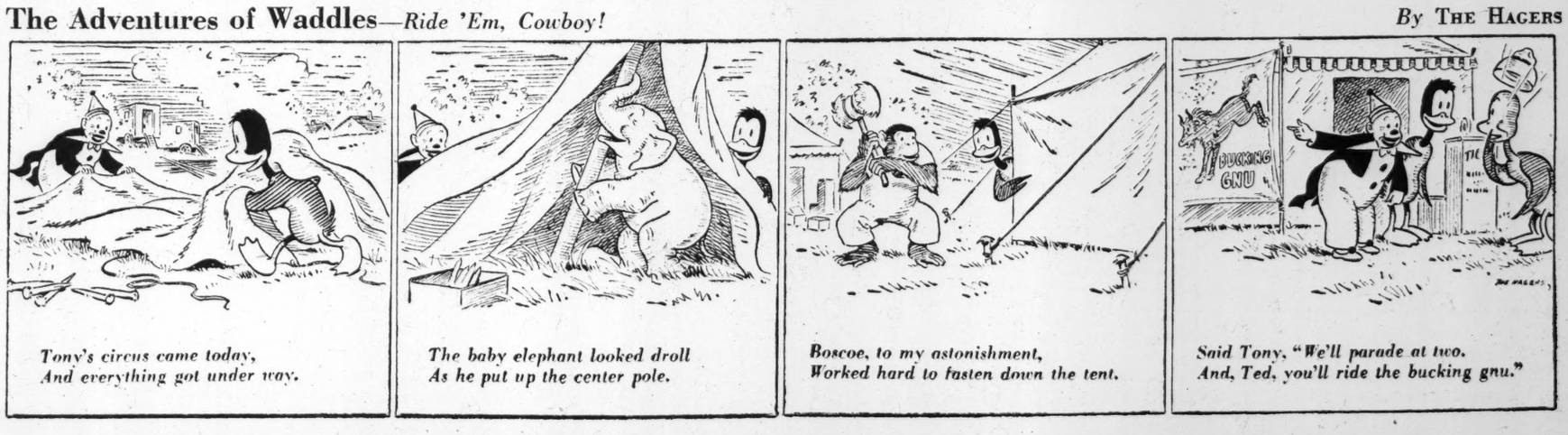
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Leave It Up to the Boss*

By RODGERS


I didn't know what to think when that soldier in the shiny boots said they could use me in the army!
"Now, just why would they want ME in the army?" I asked myself.
Well, I couldn't seem to figure out the answer to that—
But I did remember the Boss saying everyone should do everything he could to help win this war as quickly as possible—so—
"If it's all right with the Boss, it's all right with me!" I wagged to Mr. Shiny Boots!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ride 'Em, Cowboy!*

By THE HAGERS



Tony's circus came today,
And everything got under way.

The baby elephant looked droll
As he put up the center pole.

Boscoe, to my astonishment,
Worked hard to fasten down the tent.

Said Tony, "We'll parade at two.
And, Ted, you'll ride the bucking gnu."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Uniting the Nations

Twenty-eight nations—Mexico and the Philippines joining the original twenty-six—solemnly, even prayerfully, celebrated United Nations Day. America's Flag Day became an occasion for flying the united banners of all the peoples who fight for a free world. In Washington there were speeches. Norwegians, Greeks, South Africans, Czechoslovaks, Dutch, Indians, Yugoslavs—all the unconquered peoples were represented by appropriate words of hope for a free future.

In quiet English villages the Home Guard paraded and efforts were made to find American, Russian, Chinese flags. In Russia, British and American military films were shown. In beleaguered China there were reminders that resistance to Japanese aggression is no longer a lone fight, but the common task of nations from every continent. In London's parade displaying brilliant uniforms from all branches of the armed services, girl bus drivers and clerks in working clothes marched proudly as representatives of "the people."

President Roosevelt's quiet message, including a prayer worth further attention, linked the United Nations by short-wave. On the whole it was an inspiring effort to help us realize the unity achieved so far in the common cause of resisting Axis aggression. Yet one listening could only think of how much remains to be done to bring the nations to express in the spiritual and moral realm the unity already achieved in the military and economic spheres.

By Lend-Lease and the marvels of modern mechanics the United Nations are using American planes and British tanks on a dozen fronts. Weapons and methods are being made interchangeable. But have ideas and ideals kept pace? If peace came tomorrow would there be enough agreement as to what the fighting is for to insure an equally united front to keep the peace?

Of course something has been done. The United Nations have taken the Atlantic Charter as a basic plan for the future. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have added some specifications. So have Mr. Wallace and Mr. Welles more recently. The British-Russian-American agreements and the master plan for Lend-Lease have laid down an important political and economic framework.

But how far has the thinking of individuals gone toward an essential allegiance to the world community, an essential willingness to perform the duties of world citizenship? Above all, how far has a sense of brotherhood which must be the foundation of any lasting unity, pervaded the nations? How widely even within America and Britain has an understanding of man's spiritual nature overcome the materialistic divisions of race and place?

In face of the challenge to keep united in peace—seemingly harder than in war—it is well to recognize how much remains to be done. And it is imperative for us to understand that spiritual unity must come first. But the stocktaking need not be discouraging, for the foundations of that brotherhood are plainly present and are being built on by all who acknowledge the Fatherhood of God.

War Information

In establishing the Office of War Information and naming Elmer Davis as director, President Roosevelt has moved belatedly but wisely.

By the consolidation of three and a half Federal bureaus dealing with war information, the Government should begin to get together with itself. There should be a drop in conflicting and confusing statements by officials. It should even be possible to get Mr. Ickes and Mr. Henderson to say something similar about "gas" rationing.

Mr. Davis is an excellent man for the job. He knows what the war is about, he is practiced in the radio and newspaper fields, and may be tough enough and wise enough to keep the prima donnas, even those of Cabinet rank, in line—provided his authority is made clear. Really to do this job a man should himself be on the Cabinet level.

While under this new set-up the Censor and the Co-ordinator of Information are left technically uncoordinated, in practice there may be sufficient co-operation. Not having the great powers of negative and positive agencies of information combined in one "Czar" has its reassuring side. The most essential step in co-ordination has been taken and should improve morale.

Will You Give—Old Rubber?

Many values are changed these days. Tin is a more important metal than silver. And rubber will have more to do with winning the war than all the gold at Fort Knox.

Americans have an opportunity this week and next to make a contribution to Uncle Sam and to the war effort in terms of a commodity practically more precious than gold—old rubber. They will be paid only a cent a pound for articles such as an old tire or tube, discarded garden hose, bathing caps or rubber gloves, which ordinarily would not be worth picking up.

But obviously even this cent a pound is not a supply-and-demand price. If payment were made on the basis of need for salvage rubber the Government would be offering several times the $25 a ton paid after the filling stations or junk dealers have assembled it.

But a citizen gets considerably more than his cent a pound for the slight trouble of carrying the stuff to the nearest filling station.

He gets, first of all, the satisfaction of adding an important mite to the supply of munitions for preserving his Nation's freedom, since the reclaimed rubber will be used primarily in building military equipment.

He may know, secondly, that he is adding to whatever prospect there may be of finding enough material to recap some tires for himself and other civilians after military needs are met.

Finally, he may look forward and see that in helping to repel Axis aggression he is helping establish a world in which wars or trade rivalries will be less likely to cut off any nation from raw materials—such as rubber—which it needs for a continually improving existence.

That cent-a-pound for salvage rubber is just the token of a transaction that benefits both buyer and seller far more than the figures indicate.

A Shadow of Its Former Self

The Work Projects Administration—WPA for short—has almost joined the ranks of the unemployed. More than that, it was threatened with becoming non-existent before it squeezed through the House of Representatives last week with the requested appropriation which President Roosevelt had cut to $280,000,000 from the $875,000,000 of a year ago.

Coincident with this vote the May bulletin of the Social Security Board gives an interesting graph and tabulation of the trend of public and private outlays for unemployment relief and charitable assistance during the thirteen-year period from 1929 to 1941, inclusive. This shows the comparative disappearance of private charity under a mountain of Government aid, either Federal, State, or municipal, which has taken the forms of WPA work relief, local general relief, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.

Private funds, which rose from $11,000,000 in 1929 to a maximum of $59,000,000 distributed in 1932 in the effort to assuage the effects of depression, slumped back to $10,000,000 in 1941. Meanwhile, Federal relief took over with expenditures which reached a peak of $1,420,000,000 — more than twenty times the maximum of private relief — in 1938, several years after the low point in business and employment. From this point one may project the figures so as to estimate from the current appropriations that less than $500,000,000 will be distributed to individuals by the WPA, the Federal Security Agency, and local welfare departments in 1943.

Even this, while WPA appears to be shrinking to a shadow of its former self, is ten times the volume of general relief, special aid, and private charity which existed in 1929. Though approving old-age assistance, which will represent nearly half the increase, one may reasonably feel that Federal unemployment relief could be eliminated altogether when a prospective period of virtually complete employment is reached. One may wonder, too, if there is not something to be regained by getting back to a basis where more charity will come from voluntary sources and less from taxation which encourages a disposition to lean on the Government.

Sunday, June 14, was Flag Day, United Nations Day and General MacArthur Day. What a day!

Loss of tire treads unfortunately can't be deducted from the income tax.

Passing the Hat

Our Readers Say—

"Let's Wake Up—All the Way"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have heard frequently the call to "Wake up!" during recent months. The advice is good, and certainly we have responded, at least to some degree.

But the call is, I believe, of deeper meaning than just to arouse ourselves to the consciousness of war conditions and demands. Let's "wake up" all the way! Let's stir ourselves out of the sleep of materialism and aimless, frivolous living which has assailed us in recent years, making us lose sight of our real characters. We have been dreaming that this is a jitterbug world, and it is not!

Victory is the first thing! Let's awaken to all the moves and motives necessary to bring it about, for without it nothing of value remains. But let's awaken to a sound, substantial pattern of living, and when peace returns, be rid of the dreams and nightmares which our social slumbers and blunders permitted.

SAM CAMPBELL

Three Lakes, Wis.

Beer in Army Camps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The people of the United States have entrusted to the Army their husbands, sons, and brothers to help preserve freedom. Having just begun my period of service in this Army I am amazed at the way certain rules are not adhered to, also the manner in which liquor is allowed to penetrate this line of defense. We are taught daily we should abstain from drinking. Yet on May 30, kegs of beer were brought and distributed to the men in this camp freely. Is this building a sound body and a sound mind?

In war men must obey the commands of their superior officer. Do the people want their boys under the leadership of an organization that permits at the same time the freedom of a habit that may lead these same boys into captivity and annihilation? The results of the affair of May 30 were disgusting. When a soldier wished to get a pitcher of cold water, this was refused and he was offered beer instead.

The people of the United States can stop this if they so desire.

E. B.

Camp Livingston, La.

Not a "Race War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one of the millions of American Negroes whose loyalty to their country is a settled question, I wish to express my deep appreciation for the many inspiring, constructive, and encouraging articles concerning the Negro which have recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. This is particularly gratifying as one realizes the high regard in which The Christian Science Monitor is held throughout the world. Two articles written by Mr. Markham are of special interest: the first, "Is America's Negro Population Whole-Heartedly Behind Effort to Defeat Axis?" the second, "Are Negro Leaders Trying to Wage a Race War?"

From Crispus Attucks—who fell at Boston in the Revolutionary War—to Doris Miller, the hero, at Pearl Harbor, the Negro has supported and defended America in every war in which she was engaged. We are with America in today's struggle. The Negro has too much at stake to do otherwise. The enemy who met the Filipino, the white man, and the Negro, in our armed forces at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, knows now that this is not "a white man's war," but America's.

Whatever chance the Japs may have had of winning the Negro over to their side was certainly lost when the Japs became a partner of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.

On the other hand, it is nothing of which to be proud that, in America, senseless prejudice and discrimination against the Negro should be permitted to impede and limit the contribution which the Negro is capable of making toward the war effort; a contribution that may well mean the difference between victory and defeat.

However it is heartening to read that the "white instructors with the Negro squadron at Tuskegee (Ala.) say that Negro pilots will become good combat pilots due to their exceptional eyesight, courage and co-ordination." Also from "On Race Prejudice," written by the First Lady of the Land, and reprinted in The Christian Science Monitor, comes the statement that "there is now a great group of educated Negroes—who qualify as the best in any field of endeavor."

It is indeed encouraging that there are white leaders and citizens above and below the Mason-Dixon line who know that restrictions which have no sense have also no place in a democracy.

We Negroes shall give a good account of ourselves wherever we find an occasion or opportunity. We shall not fail to bring our country through to victory, because we know, as the champion, Corporal Joe Louis, has said: "We are on God's side," and at the side of every good fellow-American.

C. E. J.

New York

Beer, Soldiers, and the Red Cross

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I did not advocate, as you reported, that the Red Cross serve free beer to soldiers in our recreation centers abroad. What I did advocate, in the discussion at the Women's National Press Club, was that that question be left to the regulations of the armed forces of the United States, and I further stated that, as beer is being served in post exchanges in every camp in the country, I felt quite sure that the Army would not change its policy when it came to men on foreign service.

Free beer was never mentioned. However, had I a voice in this matter I would favor the Red Cross allowing the men to have beer in our recreation centers abroad, because I sincerely feel that it is far better for them to have good beer than to go to "pubs" and get poor whisky. But it is not a question which the Red Cross should determine, nor is it a question which should be put up to the Red Cross.

(MRS.) PAULINE SABIN DAVIS

Director, Volunteer Service American Red Cross

Washington

No Consent Decree

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As attorney for the defendants in the case of United States vs. General Electric Company, Carboloy Company, Inc., and others, I would appreciate it if you would publish this letter to correct the misstatement which appeared in the May 12, 1942, issue of your publication to the effect that a consent decree had been taken in this case. The defendants have not entered into a consent decree nor do they contemplate doing so. The trial of the case has been postponed indefinitely at the request of the Secretary of War of the United States because of the extreme importance of practically all the individual defendants and many of their associates to the progress we are making in this country toward our drive for victory.

WALTER GORDON MERRITT

New York

"American Hospitality"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Fourteen days ago, forty-one survivors from a British merchantman were landed in Boston. Tonight a number of us commence our journey back to England. In view of this I wish to acknowledge on behalf of all officers and men the hospitality and kind generosity shown towards us by individuals and organizations.

Our first glimpse of American hospitality was on board the Coast Guard cutter that brought us in and where we spent nine crowded days with a fine crowd of men.

I particularly wish to express our gratitude to The Union Jack Club, the United British War Relief Association, the British War Relief Society, the Merchant Seamen's Club where our men have been so well accommodated and cared for, and the host of unnamed friends who have so generously entertained the strangers within their gates.

Out of our misfortune we have surely learned that the milk of human kindness has not ceased to flow.

C. K. WHITEHEAD

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

There Are American Refugees, Too

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

News columns and news pictures have made us familiar with the sad plight of European and Asiatic refugees. In the United States, too, the struggle against Nazi aggression has caused people hastily to leave their homes. The number of such families runs into tens of thousands and many have had much difficulty in re-settling.

I have just seen a group of such dispossessed Americans, most of them Negroes, near a little town in the "deep South," which we may call Blossomville. Most of its inhabitants are white, but most of those in the surrounding country are black.

Two worlds meet there. Racial, economic, social interests are in conflict all along the line, yet they also coincide at many points, giving rise to constant co-operation and much neighborliness. Most of the colored people are entirely dependent on their white neighbors, while most of the "whites" are also very dependent on Negroes.

The community is unified by a recognition of this mutual helpfulness; the two parts tend to dissolve and mingle in a solution of universal, unending indebtedness. Every little farmer, tenant or landowner, knows that he could not survive unless some storekeeper—who is also probably a banker, contractor, and big landowner—carried him from season to season, while the storekeeper knows he would have neither customers nor workers unless he carried them from season to season.

* * *

I heard a merchant on a Blossomville street say to a young Negro, in a not unfriendly way, "Say, when you goin' to pay me what you owe me?"

"I done paid it long ago, Boss," the colored man answered.

"I don't mean that old account; I mean the new one. You got in debt again, and it's goin' up," the merchant continued.

"Sho' I did, Boss; I know it's goin' up. You can't keep a hustler down!"

Everybody laughed. Good repartee in Blossomville seems as highly prized as good cotton.

It goes without saying that much of Blossomville's life centers about trade, that is about buying groceries and selling cotton, and the colored people there have devised their own word for the "mercantile" business. They call it the "merchant steal" business. "Merchant stealing," a leading storekeeper told me, is the current colloquial term for business in Blossomville.

I saw a number of instances of the close personal relation between white and black Blossomvillians. The Government's taking of over 40,000 acres of land for a vast new war project has caused many Negro tenants to

move and most of them are worried. I asked one such what he was going to do. "Goin' with the boss," he answered. "Ah reckon he'll buy new land some place, and take me with him." This Negro preferred going on as a tenant to seeking war project work.

During one of the days I was in Blossomville a big crop of beans was being sold. Two days before they had been $1.50 a basket, the day before 25 cents; that day they were 50 cents. They were brought into a big store by Negro farmers and immediately packed by the merchant for shipping. As the Negroes received their money in cash from the buyer, they turned it over to their landlord, each sum in a little envelope. Then, as they bought merchandise at the store, I saw them also turn the bills over to the landlord. I asked him about the transaction and he said it was a triangular economic arrangement. He guaranteed the tenant's credit at the store, the year through, and only he was responsible to the merchant. When the tenant sold his crops, the money was usually turned over to the landlord, who took out his third, or other portion, made some payment on the tenant's bill and returned to the tenant what was left.

Some Negro farmers, however, are not tenants, but owners. In the huge tract of land which the Government took for war purposes at Blossomville were the farms of a fairly large number of independent Negro owners.

It goes without saying that the necessity of war required these Negro farmers to relinquish their possessions and move out. As usually happens, in such cases, competent Government representatives appraised their land and made an offer. The Negroes, along with most of their white neighbors, considered the offer too small and did not sign up.

Then the court served notice that by a certain hour on a certain day the Government would take possession. That was unavoidable. So they all moved off the areas needed for immediate construction and most of the small owners, including a majority of the Negroes, signed up.

Now they feel lost. They are among the saddest Americans I have ever seen. As one might expect, all prices about Blossom-

ville have mounted. It is hard to find land; still harder to find houses; hardest of all to find any sympathy. Contractors, iron workers, carpenters, truckmen are streaming into the area. Most people in town also are working furiously to adapt their homes to roomers, or start a new enterprise or take some other step to make money. Railroads are laying new tracks, engineers are building new roads, caterers are opening new restaurants. In such an atmosphere of patriotism and profit, who has time to commiserate a few score dislocated small farmers?

To make matters still harder, most of the Negroes got far less than replacement value for their property. Not that the negotiators were unjust. They appraised the farms on the basis of tax evaluation and actual sale prices during recent years. They faithfully performed their duty as guardians of the Nation's money and their conscientiousness deserves commendation. But that does not change the fact that the appraisers offered far less than current replacement value.

And for Jeremiah Taylor that is the vital thing.

* * *

I had a long talk with Jeremiah and he moved me more than any of the myriad European refugees I have seen, because he is my own fellow countryman, and he was fleeing from my own Government, created by the people for the people. Still more dramatic, Jeremiah's son, Jeff, has joined the Army to save Australia, even though Jeff's ten brothers and sisters actually haven't a house to sleep in.

I met Jeremiah on the road. He was driving a team of pretty good mules, hitched to a wagon filled with sacks of grain, household goods and children. He still seemed to be a young man and I could hardly believe he had a soldier son. He was not bitter but overwhelmed—even to tears. He likes our Government very much. Uncle Sam helped him with CCC and AAA and WPA. He came to consider Uncle Sam as a protector and friend. But now he signed up one of Uncle Sam's papers, and in consequence is living in a shed, while his stock has no shelter at all and he'll barely get enough money from the Government to buy land, let alone build a house and barn.

Jeremiah is like twoscore other Negro landowners in Blossomville. Friendly white neighbors helped him; they formed a kind of committee, which went to the State capital, saw their own Senator, wrote to Senator Glass of Virginia, and even appealed to Mrs. Roosevelt. But Jeremiah is still stranded.

As he dried his tears and drove slowly down the dusty road with four of his smallest children about him, I could imagine forty other dejected Obadiahs and Washingtons and Thomases and Franklins leaving their little Blossomville farms and driving their mules out into the unknown, in order that on the spot where they raised chickens, milked cows and planted beans and said their prayers, a camp may be built for soldiers who will make the world a better place for little men. I hope it will also be a better world for Jeremiah and Jeff and Obadiah and Franklin. No group in America is more loyal.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham discusses the Swedes of Minnesota.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.